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This annotated bibliography of statewide surveys and development plans lists 132 items published between 1956 and 1967. Criteria for selection included: (1) all surveys and separately published development plans with statewide coverage including, but not restricted to, public libraries and (2) all such surveys and plans covering less than an entire state if they provided what amounted to statewide coverage when taken collectively, or if they were primarily concerned with, and directly related to, planning being done on a statewide basis. Entries are arranged alphabetically by state and chronologically within each state. Annotations are quite extensive and include such information as impetus and support for the study, its purpose and scope, the methodology, and a summary of the major findings and recommendations. An appendix lists 13 more surveys published or expected to be published in 1968. (RP)

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STATEWIDE LIBRARY SURVEYS

AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1956-1967

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ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

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Research Series No. 14

STATEWIDE LIBRARY SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY, 1956-1967

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The study reported here was done at the Library Research Center, University of Illinois, through a grant from the Illinois State Library.

Paul Powell
Secretary of State
and State Librarian

Illinois State Library
Springfield, Illinois
October, 1968

INTRODUCTION

The concept of library planning on a statewide basis has met with increasing acceptance in recent years, as is evidenced by the growing number of statewide library surveys and development plans. Since 1956, only eight states have failed to publish a library survey resulting in a development plan, or a development plan necessitating an in-depth survey of resources and services.[1] To demonstrate the "importance, urgency, and immediate necessity for statewide library planning," the Library Services Branch of the Office of Education sponsored a Chicago conference in September of 1965. The proceedings of this conference have been published under the title Statewide Long-Range Planning for Libraries.[2] It is interesting to note, also, that commentary about the literature of statewide planning is starting to appear.[3]

This annotated bibliography of statewide library surveys and development plans contains all known items published between January 1, 1956, and December 31, 1967. The numbered entries are arranged alphabetically by state and chronologically within each state. Regional surveys covering less than an entire state but meeting the criteria for inclusion are also listed chronologically in the body of the bibliography.

The first step in compiling this bibliography was to establish criteria for inclusion. The following criteria were decided upon:

1. All surveys and separately published development plans with statewide coverage including, but not restricted to, public libraries.

2. All such surveys and plans covering less than an entire state if

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[1] Three of the eight states have a survey currently in progress or due to be published.

[2] (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1966).

[3] For examples of this see Charles A. Bunge, "Statewide Library Surveys and Plans: Development of the Concept and Some Recent Patterns," Library Quarterly, XXXVI (January, 1966), 25-37; and Walter T. Brahm, "State Libraries," in Library Surveys, ed. by Maurice F. Tauber and Irlene Roemer Stephens (New York: Columbia University Press, 1967), pp. 221-30.

   a. they provide what amounts to statewide coverage when taken collectively, or if

   b. they are primarily concerned with, and directly related to, planning being done on a statewide basis.

3. All such surveys and plans published since January 1, 1956.

A deliberate attempt has been made to exclude the formal plans submitted by each state annually to the U.S. Office of Education under provisions of the Library Services Act and the Library Services and Construction Act. Those plans have already been published for the period 1956-1961,[4] and it seems likely that later plans will also be published collectively. The starting date, 1956, was chosen because it marked the passage of the Library Services Act as well as the publication of ALA's Public Library Service. The Library Services Act provided incentive and financial support for statewide planning, and Public Library Service provided a basis for measuring library services and resources. An average of about five items per year were published from 1956-1960. From 1961-1965, the number increased to about nine per year, and in 1967, over 25 items were published. The large increase for 1967 may be accounted for partly by the influx of Title III, IV-A, and IV-B studies resulting from the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966.

It was decided to include in this bibliography only those items appearing before December 31, 1967. Those publications which have been located bearing a 1968 imprint are cited in the Appendix but are not annotated. In addition, publications announced for 1968 but not yet completed are briefly described in the same Appendix.

The method used in compiling this bibliography was as follows. After locating all the items accessible through published sources, a letter was mailed to each of the 50 state library agencies early in 1968. Each agency head received a list of the items located for his state, together with a copy of the criteria for inclusion. The agencies were asked to supply any titles missing from the tentative list. Forty-nine of the 50 state agencies responded. The author is indebted to the responding state librarians for making this bibliography as complete as possible and for generously supplying him with copies of surveys and plans for annotation purposes. The reader should be cautioned, however, that inclusion in this bibliography does not imply availability--many of the items listed here are long out of print and are no longer available from the issuing agency. Copies can usually be borrowed on interlibrary loan from state libraries and the larger library schools.

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[4] Louise Marion Moshier. State Plans Under the Library Services Act. (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1958) Supplements, 1959, 1960, and 1963.

With regard to format, the individual annotations are divided into two sections. The "background" section includes such information as impetus and support for the study, its purpose and scope, and the methodology employed. The "summary" section is a brief descriptive statement of findings and significant recommendations.

The author has relied heavily on Charles A. Bunge's recent bibliography,[5] which was also compiled at the Library Research Center. Like the Bunge bibliography, this publication has a twofold purpose: (1) to indicate the present status of statewide library planning, and (2) to serve as a guide for those who are involved in statewide planning or who might wish to see examples of what has been done. Furthermore, statewide surveys and plans are often very difficult to locate. For this reason, citations have been made as full as possible, often including subtitles.

The reader wishing to locate earlier statewide surveys and development plans might wish to consult Helen Ridgway's "State Plans and Surveys of Public Service,"[6] and Peter Jonikas' Bibliography of Public Library Surveys[7] in addition to the Bunge bibliography.

The author is indebted to Dr. Guy Garrison, director of the Library Research Center, under whose direction this study was undertaken. Dr. Garrison conceived the original idea for the study and gave the author the necessary guidance and encouragement to complete it. Clerical assistance for the project was provided by Mrs. La Verne Caroline and Mrs. Sandra Overman.

Galen E. Rike

Urbana, Illinois
July, 1968

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[5] "Statewide Public Library Surveys and Plans, 1944-64," ALA Bulletin, LIX (May, 1965), 364-74.

[6] ALA Bulletin, XLIV (December, 1950), 463-68.

[7] (Chicago: American Library Association, 1958).

ARKANSAS

1. Schenk, Gretchen K. Survey of the Arkansas Library Commission and the Public Libraries of Arkansas. n.p., 1964. 57p.

BACKGROUND: Undertaken at the request of the Arkansas Library Commission, this is a study of Arkansas' city, town, county, and regional public libraries as well as the Commission itself. Services are evaluated, including services to schools; special problems are identified; and directions for future development are suggested. Data for the study were collected by visiting about 75 libraries during a three-week period in August, 1964.

SUMMARY: "The great poverty of Arkansas' public libraries was the most striking feature noted in the survey." The state lacks well-qualified personnel, library salaries are low, and bookstocks are inadequate. Arkansas libraries offer their readers less than one book per capita, and audiovisual materials are practically nonexistent.

It is recommended (1) that IBM lists of books acquired be distributed to facilitate interlibrary loan; (2) that the Little Rock Public Library act as a major reference and interlibrary loan center; (3) that Arkansas contract with the Missouri Film Cooperative for service; (4) that more refined statistics about library service to schools be collected; (5) that a constitutional amendment raise the present one-mill limit to five mills, thus increasing public library tax support; (6) that the Arkansas Library Commission be reorganized as the Arkansas State Library, with expanded staff, facilities, and support. The cooperative approach is seen as the key to future public library development in Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

2. California. Assembly. Interim Committee on Education. Subcommittee on Library Problems in California. Reports. Sacramento, The Assembly, 1955-57. 3 vols. (California. Assembly. Assembly Interim Reports, 1953-55, Vol. 10, No. 1; 1955-57, Vol. 10, No. 6; 1955-57, Vol. 10, No. 9).

BACKGROUND: Pursuant to House Resolution 189, adopted June 5, 1953, the subcommittee of the Interim Committee on

Education presented its report "Library Problems in California" (Vol. 10, No. 1). Pursuant to House Resolution 264, June 8, 1955, a "Progress Report" (Vol. 10, No. 6) and a final report (Vol. 10, No. 9) were issued. Information was gained from testimony presented to the subcommittee.

SUMMARY: The first report presents data on the resources, services, and salary scales of California public libraries. Statistical data are grouped according to the 1950 population of the area. The second report utilizes the reports of the public libraries for the fiscal year ending in 1955 and shows similar data grouped by counties. The final report proposes legislation to solve some of the problems of California public libraries and to create a commission to study library problems in California.

It is concluded that there is great disparity in the service rendered by California public libraries. It is thought that a comprehensive survey might show that better service could result at no greater cost by reorganizing library service through federations or other legal means of cooperation.

3. California. Public Library Commission. Reports, Pursuant to 1957 Statutes of California, Chapter 2328. Berkeley, The Commission, 1957. 185p.

BACKGROUND: The Subcommittee on Library Problems recommended the "creation of a commission to be appointed by the Governor to study library problems in California." The Commission issued the following three reports which comprise this volume: No. 1, "General Report and Recommendations," by Edward A. Wight; No. 2, "Titles Added in 1957 to a Group of California Public Libraries," by Donald W. Koepp; and No. 3, "Personnel Utilization in a Group of California Public Libraries," by Jewel Hardkopf. Much of the background material on public libraries was published earlier in the reports of the Subcommittee on Library Problems of the Assembly Interim Committee on Education.

SUMMARY: Statistical data are given for California public libraries, some specific problems relating to type and size of library are discussed, the structure and services of the state library are described, and examples of contracts providing for library cooperatives are included in an appendix.

Recommendations are made encouraging the development of library systems based on the assumptions that (1) most public libraries wish to maintain present forms of local control,

(2) the greatest possible organizational flexibility should be encouraged, (3) the competent management of each system safeguards the effective use of state aid, and (4) local libraries belonging to systems and receiving state aid should make a reasonable financial effort. A state grants-in-aid system is outlined, standards for state aid are established, and the creation of an interdepartmental Public Library Aid board to administer the aid program is recommended.

Public library service is viewed as one aspects of continuing public education and the state library is seen as "the keystone of the Public Library System." Along this line, recommendations are made for the expansion and strengthening of the state library.

The second report is an attempt to determine the extent to which titles added to individual libraries during a given year tend to duplicate each other or to extend the range of total new titles available in a geographic area. Glendale Public Library and libraries in Orange and Sonoma counties are studied. A 68 percent duplication of titles by two or more libraries is revealed.

The third report is an examination of the qualifications of professional and nonprofessional personnel in 18 California libraries and the types of work performed by each. Three levels of professional and three levels of clerical positions are defined. It is concluded that gains can be made in the effectiveness with which the skills of present employees are utilized and that steps should be taken to improve the present situation.

Henry, F. Patrick. Public Library Law and Administration in California; a Review of Selected Problems. Berkeley, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, 1958. 88p. (California. University. Bureau of Public Administration. Legislative Problems, 1959, No. 3).

BACKGROUND: This study was jointly sponsored by the California Public Library Commission and the Bureau of Public Administration. Information was gained from existing literature, from interviews with 54 library trustees, and interviews and conferences with 100 librarians, 50 city managers, and other officials responsible for library operations.

SUMMARY: The first part of this study is a summary of the California library laws and an analysis of the library provisions of city and county charters. The second part reviews opinions regarding the major problems confronting California public libraries and how these problems could be solved. Suggestions for improvement are made for the state library, the county library, and the city library.

Regarding ways to improve the State Library it is suggested that a separate "State Department of Libraries" be created with an advisory State Library Commission; that responsibilities respecting the State Library now held by the Department of Education be given to the state librarian or the State Library Commission; and that the State Library be given increased authority and staff.

Regarding county libraries it is recommended that state library consultative assistance be given in planning for local cooperation and consolidation. The County Service Area Law is to be amended to permit the inclusion of municipalities, and direct state service is to be given to unserved areas. Equalization aid is discussed also.

Regarding city libraries, city officials overwhelmingly favor abolishing library boards or making them advisory bodies only.

An examination of the organization and operation of American public libraries reveals two trends: (1) libraries are being organized into larger units of service, and (2) programs of state assistance and grants-in-aid are being developed. It is concluded that the greatest need of California public libraries is persistent leadership.

5. California Library Association. Master Plan for Public Libraries in California. Berkeley, The Association, 1962. 12p.

BACKGROUND: Adopted by the California Library Association in 1962, this plan is based on the concepts expressed in the minimum standards of the California Library Association and the American Library Association. Its essence lies in the belief that every citizen of California, wherever he lives, should have access to a large and diversified collection of books. Although primarily concerned with public libraries, the plan recognizes that other types of libraries play an important part in the provision of library service to the citizenry.

SUMMARY: It is recognized that "a program of service, clearly defined and focused on specific objectives, should be developed by each local library and library system." Materials, personnel, buildings, and equipment are basic to any program. Service must be given to people of all ages, all groups, and all interests.

The plan calls for a service network made up of (1) community libraries (local level), (2) local library systems, (3) regional library service centers (state level), and (4) the California State Library. Specific responsibilities are assigned to each level. All are to be connected by a rapid communication system complete with photoduplication equipment.

It is recommended that immediate legislation be introduced to create a California Board of Public Libraries empowered to administer a program of financial grants for public library development. The California State Library is to be strengthened, with the number of its consultants increased, and a state system of certification for public libraries is to be established.

The California Library Service Act of 1963 included provisions recommended in the master plan. Funds were provided for three purposes: (1) the planning of library systems, (2) the establishment of library systems, and (3) per capita support for library system operations. Amendments in 1965 and 1966 broadened state participation and provided funds on the basis of an equalization formula.

6. Boaz, Martha. Strength through Cooperation in Southern California Libraries; a Survey. Los Angeles, 1965. 175p.

BACKGROUND: The Public Library Development Board initiated and financed this study with a $40,000 grant under the Public Library Development Act of 1963. The general objective was "to explore the feasibility of establishing a cooperative library system or systems under the Public Library Development Act which would include the public libraries and other libraries of Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties." Regarding methodology, the literature was surveyed, questionnaires and checklists were sent to the libraries in the area, personal interviews were held with the librarians in each of the public libraries, and many specialists were consulted.

SUMMARY: It is concluded that libraries have not developed as fast as the population in Southern California. In addition, libraries have not kept pace with other community services. It is recommended that the public libraries in the area form a system. Three levels of service are specified: (1) the community library level, (2) the area library level (12 are suggested), and (3) the research library level. Coordinated service is to be achieved by cooperative relationships with university, college, public school, and special libraries. The establishment of a bibliographic center is also recommended.

The following studies are appended to the survey: "The Legal and Governmental Bases for a Southern California Regional System of Public Libraries," "Southern California Library Study, Centralized Technical Processing," and "A Digital Computer in the Library System: a Discussion."

7. Martin, Lowell A., and Roberta Bowler. Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California. Sacramento, California State Library, 1965. 132p.

BACKGROUND: This study of public library service in California was requested by the state librarian. Resources and services are evaluated in terms of present and future needs, goals are established, and the cost of a program to achieve these goals is presented. Basic data are taken from the California State Library's annual statistics for 1963-64. Questionnaires and title checklists appropriate to the size of the library were sent to all public libraries except those in four southern counties where a parallel study by Martha Boaz was underway. Replies were received from 171 out of 213 libraries. The director and assistant director made a total of 106 field visits.

SUMMARY: California has a "library lag." To quote the survey, "Despite efforts among California librarians to improve service by cooperative action among themselves, the present provision is not equal to the challenge of this state." A detailed program is presented based upon three essentials:

1. A coordinated plan for public library development in California on a statewide basis, in order to mobilize resources and services and make them available to the individual reader wherever he lives.

2. Clarification of the responsibility and the role of the state level of government in providing adequate library facilities for residents of the state.

3. Substantial increase in the amount of money put into the library program, bringing expenditures for this educational facility used by most of the people up to approximately one percent of public expenditures in California and up to one-twentieth the sum spent on schools.

The plan calls for a statewide library structure with five levels: (1) local community libraries, (2) reader subject centers, (3) library systems, (4) reference and research centers, and (5) state library coordination. Public libraries at Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Sacramento are assigned special reference and research responsibilities including interlibrary loan to the library systems. The program will cost $5.00 per capita and can be achieved in about five years.

Bonn, George S. Technical Information for California Business and Industry. Sacramento, California State Library, 1966. 89p.

BACKGROUND: This study is Phase I of the California State Library's State Technical Services Act project. After a number of conferences at the California State Library, Bonn made a two-week tour of nine California cities to get first-hand reports on the information needs of business and industry and on the library resources available to meet them. Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, Los Angeles, Santa Monica, San Diego, San Jose, San Francisco, and Oakland were visited.

SUMMARY: Bonn found "remarkable agreement" about the information needs of business and industry and about the public library's capacity for fulfilling them. Bonn concludes that:

> The public library will have to decide whether or not it is going to serve the reading, reference, and research needs of business and industry and of scientists and engineers who are not served by other special collections. If it is, then it must get on with the service. If it is not, then some other agency will have to.

It is recommended that the California State Library take a leading role in developing resources, facilities, and staff to meet the information needs of business and industry, and that this be done as part of the statewide information center network recommended by the Martin survey (1965). Numerous specific recommendations are made along this line.

Phase II of the California State Library's Technical Service Act project is underway. This will entail actual planning of a library network to make library and information resources available to business and industry. Charlotte Georgi has the assignment of defining the specific information needs of business and industry in the state.

9. Public Administration Service. Public Library Services in Northern California. San Francisco, Public Administration Service, 1966. 161p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This survey, which covers twelve rural counties, was undertaken for the Northern California Council of Libraries and was financed by a LSCA grant from the California State Library administered through the city of Chico. The study was approached from the standpoint of "how best to organize and manage a public service program of quality especially suited to the particular area." Information was gathered during a ten-month period beginning in August, 1965. The survey staff spent from two to four weeks in each library system and visited almost all of the 130 branches and stations. In addition, some 6,000 library patrons completed questionnaires.

SUMMARY: Since local sources of revenue cannot be substantially increased, the libraries of Northern California have three choices: (1) allow services to decline, (2) look to the state and Federal government for aid, or (3) broaden the base for program support by cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions. It is recommended that area libraries form three cooperative groupings. Agreements should be thoroughly understood first and then entered into on the trial basis. The exact programs proposed vary from region to region, but collective services include coordinated selection, teletype communications, use of the State Library's union catalog and processing center, and cooperative storage of little used materials. In one area public and school library cooperation is advocated, and city, county, school, and college library programs are to be reorganized so as to fully complement each other. The libraries of the area enjoy a broad base of public support. Although patrons represent all major segments of the population, one-half of library users are students. Seventy to 80 percent of the patrons would like to service expanded. It is concluded that small stationary outlets do not provide good service and are not economical. Instead, maximum use of the headquarters library is recommended, with branch libraries serving at least 1,000 people. Bookmobile service and direct mail service is also recommended.

An appendix contains a critique of the report prepared by S. Gilbert Prentiss. In addition an unpaged summary report was issued with the title A Summary Report; Public Library Service in Northern California: A Plan for the Future.

10. California Library Association. A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California. Preliminary edition. 1967. 12p.

BACKGROUND: This revision of the 1962 master plan was adopted by the California Library Association on October 25, 1967. The earlier plan has been revised in light of Lowell Martin's Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California, 1965. While concentrating on public libraries, note is taken of academic, school, institutional, and special libraries. The purpose of the plan is to provide a "road map to the future" for California's libraries.

SUMMARY: The plan calls for a coordinated network of library systems to provide service on four levels corresponding to user needs: (1) the community library, (2) area libraries, (3) research libraries, and (4) the California State Library. Responsibilities are defined for each level. The "system" approach is advocated as a means of structural organization, and considerable space is devoted to the mechanics of library system operation. A coordinated library network is to be achieved by inter-system cooperation and contractual relationships.

11. Public Administration Service. Library Services in California State Institutions; a Survey Report. Chicago, Public Administration Service, 1967. 72p.

BACKGROUND: This study was authorized by the California State Library and financed by LSCA Title IV-A funds. The present state of development of library service in institutions is analyzed and recommendations are made toward strengthening those services. The report is directed toward assisting those responsible for developing California's Title IV-A plan.

SUMMARY: An early section of the study describes present service programs for adult correctional institutions, youth authority institutions, and special education institutions.

Another section reviews standards pertinent to state library-state institution relationships. A final section gives detailed consideration to conclusions and recommendations.

The report points to the need for a thought-out plan and a more orderly approach to institutional library service. Coordination is seen as essential. Four types of coordination are given special consideration: intra-departmental coordination, regional cooperation among institutional libraries, cooperation between institutional libraries and libraries in their community or area, and state library-institutional library coordination. Priorities are assigned to the addition of an institutional library consultant to the staff of the State Library, and to the development of a coordinated program under professional direction within each of the three major departments--corrections, youth authority, and mental hygiene.

The major weaknesses of present service are given consideration and steps are recommended to strengthen these areas. The staffing of libraries is seen as a major problem. It is recommended that staff and resident libraries be placed under the direction of one person and operated as a coordinated library program. The fullest use is to be made of "library assistants." Other areas of weakness include library materials, library programs and usage, physical facilities, and financing library service.

Special consideration is given to the needs of the special education institutions because it is felt that they are "sufficiently unlike other state institutions to raise a question as to the value of relating their library programs to those of the mental and correctional institutions."

12. Swank, Raynard C. Interlibrary Cooperation Under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act; a Preliminary Study for the California State Library. Sacramento, California State Library, 1967. 78p.

BACKGROUND: This is "a preliminary exploration of possible approaches in California to implementation of Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act . . . intended primarily to raise questions and point out directions for further study." The report is constructed largely from existing statistical data and is supplemented by talks with key people in the library field and the author's own experience in this area.

SUMMARY: The legislative and professional background of cooperative library systems in California is reviewed, existing library resources are grouped according to the nine regions suggested by Martin and Bowler in Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California, cooperative efforts to date among several types of libraries are described, the desirable objectives of such efforts are examined, and the possible organizational structures and bases of financial support are explored.

It is shown (1) that the Greater Los Angeles and the East and South Bay Regions hold a majority of the resources of all types of libraries, (2) that the counties weak in school and public library fields are also weak in the academic and special library fields, and (3) that academic library resources are the least well distributed among the several regions.

Generalizations are made regarding how information services can be reorganized as a general public utility. The author urges that initial programs and demonstrations be conceived from the beginning as components of a future statewide network encompassing the entire library community and linking each region with statewide centers of communication and reference. It is recommended that the three basic patterns of coordination--geographical systems, special subject libraries, and statewide services by a few research libraries--be combined in order to achieve the goal of Title III.

Studies are suggested in the following areas: inter-type-of-library cooperation; academic and special library clientele; interlibrary loans, photocopying, and reference service; and the duplication of resources among libraries of the same type and between libraries of different types. Field studies of existing cooperation emphasizing costs are needed for establishing per capita and other formulas for Title III.

Suggested first steps include appointing a full-time Title III consultant to the California State Library, and sponsoring conferences, workshops, planning studies, demonstrations or interstate cooperative ventures. The possibility of contracts with the University of California and Stanford University for statewide services is also suggested.

Swank, Raynard C. Library Service for the Visually and Physically Handicapped; a Report to the California State Library. Sacramento, California State Library, 1967.

This 84-page report is still in manuscript form. It is not to be published immediately.

In addition to the above-mentioned studies, numerous local studies were made from 1964 to 1966 with California Public Library Services Act planning funds. Those studies not already mentioned are included at this time.

Griffenhagen-Kroeger, Inc. A Proposed Mother Lode Library System. San Francisco, 1964. 44p.

William Spangle and Associates. Library System Plan Proposed for City and County Libraries, San Mateo, California. Redwood City, 1964. 80p.

Wheeler, Joseph L. Proposed Regional Library System for the San Diego Area. San Diego, 1965. 77p.

Holt, Raymond M. and Gerhard N. Rostvold. The Community Library in an Age of Change: a Case Study of Public Libraries in San Gabriel Valley. Pomona, 1965. 174p.

Holt, Raymond M. and Gerhard N. Rostvold. San Gabriel Valley Community Libraries Face Tomorrow, a summary of the study "The Community Library in an Age of Change." Pomona, 1965. (Unpaged)

Freeman and Company. Library Systems Study for Public Libraries of Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties. Palo Alto, 1965. (Various paging)

Becker, Joseph. A Review of the Freeman Study on Library Systems for the Public Libraries of Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa Counties. 1965. 32p.

Ernst and Ernst. Possible Consolidation of the Sacramento Public Libraries. Sacramento, 1965. 104p.

Hart, Eugene D. and Hans C. Palmer. The Public Libraries of San Bernardino County: a Study with Recommendations. San Bernardino, 1966. 74p.

Holt, Raymond M. and Gerhard N. Rostvold. Community Libraries to Match Community Needs, a Case Study and Plan of Action, Public Libraries in East Los Angeles County. Pomona, 1966. 163p.

COLORADO

14. Nelson Associates, Inc. New Directions in Library Services for Colorado; Report of a Survey Undertaken for the Colorado State Library. Denver, Colorado State Department of Education, 1965. 93p.

BACKGROUND: Undertaken during the spring and early summer of 1965, this study describes the library resources of the state and makes recommendations for the improvement of library service. Public libraries; two-year and four-year institutions of higher education, both public and private; special libraries; and school libraries are included. Most of the statistical information was furnished by the Colorado State Library and some 80 persons were interviewed.

SUMMARY: This report deals primarily with "the need for a more solid base upon which to build public library service in the state, the reformulation of a grant-in-aid program, and an expanded statewide reference program . . ."

Present programs for library development are found to be inadequate to meet foreseeable needs and a timetable for Colorado library development is established. Revision and strengthening of the state aid program to libraries is recommended. The survey calls for a statewide reference system to be operative within two years, and a systems development program to include most Colorado public libraries within five years. Thirteen library systems are proposed and special responsibilities are assigned to Denver Public Library. The reference program is to be funded by the state and guidelines for levels of financial support are given.

15. Colorado Department of Education. State Library. Colorado Plan for Library Development. Denver, Colorado Department of Education, 1967. 39p.

BACKGROUND: Approved by the State Board of Education and the Colorado Library Association, this plan is intended to serve as a general guide for the development of library service in the state. The Colorado Council for Library Development, the Colorado State Library, and the Library Development Committee, Colorado Library Association, were primarily responsible for developing the plan. Hearings were held to ascertain the views of special, school, academic, and public librarians and library education personnel. In addition, the recommendations of the Nelson Associates 1965 survey of Colorado libraries were reviewed.

SUMMARY: The program outlined is directed toward closing the gaps now existing in Colorado library service by sharing strengths and equalizing opportunity. A statewide reference service network is to be built using the Bibliographic Center for Research, Rocky Mountain Region, as a statewide communications center, and the Denver Public Library and the University of Colorado as statewide reference centers. Union catalogs, automated retrieval programs, and rapid communications devices are to be utilized.

In order of priority the plan proposes the following: (1) revising existing library laws so as to facilitate implementation of the program, (2) redefining the role of the state library in the development of all types of libraries, (3) providing for the legal establishment of public library systems, (4) establishing a complete statewide reference service, (5) establishing standards for library operations, and (6) establishing study groups to develop statewide programs within the framework of plan, such as centralized purchasing and processing.

The proposed plan will cost $9,700,000 per year excluding academic, public school, and special library support. Seventy-five percent of this sum is to come from local funds, 15 percent from state funds, and 10 percent from federal funds.

CONNECTICUT

16. Connecticut. Governor's Committee on Libraries. A Study of Library Services in Connecticut. Hartford, The Committee, 1963. 18p.

BACKGROUND: The Committee was appointed "to review present library services and resources in the state, to ascertain the library needs of Connecticut citizens, to determine ways in which library service and resources may be improved at all levels. . . ." The final report is based on the reports of five subcommittees which surveyed specific areas of library service.

SUMMARY: A reorganization of the state library structure is called for. It is recommended that the present State Library Committee be expanded and renamed the State Board for Libraries. This new Board, which would appoint a Commissioner of libraries as its executive officer, is to operate as an independent agency. The Board is assigned responsibility for long-range planning and bringing all public libraries up to standards.

A State Advisory Committee for Reference and Research, working closely with the State Board for Libraries, is to create a statewide reference and research network. A State Library Research Center is to be created to serve as the hub of this network. This Center would be responsible for the storage of little used materials, the development of a cooperative acquisition program, and the development of an effective interlibrary loan system.

State aid is recommended to encourage the development of public library systems. An accredited library school and a recruitment program are seen as ways of alleviating the librarian shortage.

A minority report in opposition to the proposed administrative reorganization is appended to this study.

17. Connecticut. Governor's Committee on Library Improvement. Report, 1965; and State Library Service in Connecticut: a Suggested Pattern of Organization, 1964. 56p.

BACKGROUND: Following the legislative failure of measures proposed by the Governor's Committee on Libraries in A Study of Library Service in Connecticut, 1963, the Committee on Library Improvement was appointed "in the hope of coming up with a viable solution that would answer the State's need for stronger library service at the state level." To this end Roger H. McDonough and Mildred McKay were engaged as consultants. The Committee's recommendations are based largely on their "State Library Service in Connecticut: a Suggested Pattern of Organization," which is published with this report.

SUMMARY: An independent and unified state library agency is recommended. The present Connecticut State Library and the Bureau of Library Service are to be combined and transferred from the State Department of Education. A state librarian, appointed by an independent State Library Committee, is to administer this new agency.

The Committee recommends: (1) that State Library salaries be increased, (2) that a system of certification for public librarians be established, (3) that Southern Connecticut State College offer a master's program in library science, and that scholarships and loans be provided, (4) that the formula for state aid to public libraries be revised, (5) that a research center be developed under the State Library to facilitate more effective use of library resources on a statewide basis, and (6) that a system of mutual help be developed between the various college and university libraries in Connecticut.

Minority reports and proposed legislation are appended to the report.

18. United Aircraft Corporation. United Aircraft Corporate Systems Center. Initial Report on a Study to Plan Development and Implementation of a Connecticut Library Research Center. Farmington, The Center, 1966. 65p.

BACKGROUND: This study, made between May and September of 1966, was financed by a Connecticut Research Commission award of $49,000 and performed under the guidance of the Connecticut State Library and the Connecticut State Library Research Advisory Committee. Its purpose was "to evaluate the need for a Connecticut Library Research Center, to determine the services which should be furnished, to describe a concept for the design of the Center, and to outline a plan for the implementation of an initial system." The Center is to serve academic, public, and special libraries. Data were obtained by examining statistics for Connecticut and by reviewing publications concerning other areas having similar use patterns. In addition, interviews were held with a cross section of librarians.

SUMMARY: The following summary is taken from the text:

> The report includes descriptions of a survey of librarians and library users in Connecticut performed for the purpose of evaluating the need for a Library Research Center and the services which should be offered, a design concept for the proposed operational system, and a plan for its implementation. In addition, for planning purposes, estimates of the costs of implementing and operating the system and of the requirements for space and personnel are included.
>
> It is concluded that a need exists in Connecticut for a center such as that proposed, offering services which should include at least bibliographic searching, a document locating service, and centralized control, coordination, and dissemination of catalog data. In addition, printed products such as book catalogs and current awareness lists should be provided. The automation of these services is feasible, and assuming funds can be made available, implementation should start in July 1967. The outline of a further study program for the detailed design of the initial system, which should be completed before implementation begins, is included.

The Center should be operational by 1970.

DELAWARE

19. Delaware Library Association. Long-Range Planning Committee. The Public Libraries of Delaware. n.p., 1962. 10p. [Also published in: Delaware Library Association. Bulletin, XVI (March, 1962), no. 1].

SUMMARY: The present status of public library service in Delaware is reviewed, recommendations are made, and first steps are suggested. It is concluded that Delaware is not well served by its public libraries, and that Delaware does not adequately support its public library service. The three basic recommendations of the Committee are (1) that the small public libraries of New Castle County be linked with the Wilmington Institute-New Castle County Library to form a system for the entire county; (2) that the public libraries of Kent and Sussex counties and the State Library Commission be merged into a single bi-county library system; and (3) that library support from state and local taxes be increased to $3.00 per capita as a minimum. It is suggested that the library boards of New Castle County and those of Kent and Sussex counties meet to consider the advantages of cooperation as a first step. Permissive legislation is required to effect the recommended consolidations, but it is felt that the legislature will respond if library boards express their wishes.

20. Humphry, John A., and James Humphry III. Library Service in Delaware. Dover, Delaware State Library Commission, 1966. 31p.

BACKGROUND: In 1962, the Long-Range Planning Committee of the Delaware Library Association pointed out the need for including all types of libraries in a comprehensive statewide plan. The present study was conducted for the Library Commission during 1965. Information for the study was obtained in the course of visits to all types of libraries throughout the state and by conferences with members of the State Library Commission, library trustees, state and local officials, librarians, and interested laymen.

SUMMARY: It is concluded that public library service "has not kept pace with significant changes in the social, economic, and intellectual life of the nation." Furthermore, Delaware's school libraries are judged as inadequate for the educational programs that presently exist and are being developed.

Over 50 specific recommendations are made for organizing present library facilities into an effective library system. The Delaware State Library is given responsibility for (1) the continued promotion of comprehensive subject and reference resources, (2) the establishment and operation of library centers, (3) the provision of legislative reference service, (4) the collection and preservation of state documents, and (5) the distribution of delaware documents to the University of Delaware Library, to proposed library centers, and to other requesting libraries.

Three library centers are to provide an intermediate level of library service. The Wilmington Institute Free Library-New Castle County Free Library is to serve as the public library reference and resource center for the entire state and as the library center for northern Delaware; Dover Public Library is to be designated as the library center for central Delaware; and a library center for southern Delaware remains to be designated.

State aid is recommended, with an establishment grant of $300,000 for each library center and maintenance and operative aid at the rate of $1.00 per resident served.

Coordination of school and county libraries is suggested to give improved service to children. Academic and special libraries, it is thought, could benefit from improved subject specialization agreements.

GEORGIA

21. Anders, Mary Edna. Interlibrary Cooperation in Georgia. [Atlanta, Georgia Department of Education, Public Library Unit], 1967. 14p.

BACKGROUND: This is the report of a survey for the Public Library Unit financed with LSCA Title III planning funds. A brief "opinionnaire" was used to identify cooperative programs involving two or more types of libraries in Georgia and to obtain recommendations for types of activities appropriate to Title III of LSCA. The information gained from the "opinionnaire" was then used as the basis for a series of workshops to explore implications for Title III and to obtain background for writing Georgia's Title III plan. The "opinionnaire" was sent to 200 librarians representing all types of libraries, 150 of which responded.

SUMMARY: Twenty-seven different programs were reported involving two or more types of libraries. School and public library cooperation and the interlibrary loan program based on the Atlanta-Athens Union Catalog were frequently mentioned. Much of the cooperation to date is centered around new libraries. The respondents showed remarkable agreement regarding suggested cooperative activities. The suggested activities were discussed at the workshops under four headings: resources, technical processing, services, and personnel.

It is concluded that knowledge of the resources available is necessary for cooperation. It is recommended that priorities be established and that the area of technical services receive highest priority. There is need for better communication between libraries and more consultants at the state level.

22. Steele, U. M. Public Library Service to the Physically Handicapped in Georgia. [Atlanta, Georgia Department of Education, Public Library Unit], 1967. 14p.

BACKGROUND: This is the report of a survey conducted for the Public Library Unit, Georgia Department of Education. Its purpose is to provide a basis for Georgia's Title IV-B plan. A questionnaire was sent to 75 librarians serving regional library systems, county libraries, and independent municipal libraries. Returns were received from 47 librarians. The questionnaire asked the number of persons meeting Title IV-B requirements in the library's service area, the library service provided for such persons, and whether the library cooperated with another agency in providing this service. In addition, librarians were asked how service to the handicapped could be improved in each area.

SUMMARY: About half of the public library systems reported visually handicapped persons, and about one-third reported physically handicapped persons. It is concluded, however, in view of the wide range of responses, that handicapped persons have not been identified to their librarians and, as a result, are not being served by their local public libraries. The six most-cited services provided for the handicapped are advice and consultation, information and reference, interlibrary loan, large-print materials, recordings, and bookmobile service.

The responding librarians recommended: (1) that the handicapped be identified, (2) that additional funds be provided to serve them, and (3) that additional special materials be provided for this service.

Proposed criteria for evaluating Title IV-B applications and a list of suggested priorities are included.

23. Steele, U. M. State Institutional Library Service in Georgia. [Atlanta, Georgia Department of Education, Public Library Unit], 1967. 30p.

BACKGROUND: This Title IV-A planning study was undertaken for the Public Library Unit, Georgia Department of Education. Residential institutions were identified by consulting published sources and interviewing state officials. A questionnaire was sent to each institution identified and all library systems serving areas containing an institution. In addition, interviews were held at many out-of-state libraries and agencies, and 24 institutions within the state were visited.

SUMMARY: The bulk of the report is an institution-by-institution summary, including the number of residents and library service provided. It is recommended that Georgia "provide for effective library service to all residents of State institutions through organized libraries under the supervision and direction of qualified professional librarians."

A list of criteria for evaluating Title IV-A fund requests is included, and priorities are established. All residential institutions in Georgia are listed at the end of the report.

HAWAII

24. Leigh, Robert D., and Carolyn Crawford. Governor's Study of Public and School Libraries in the State of Hawaii, Report. Honolulu, Hawaii Department of Instruction, 1960. 83p.

BACKGROUND: This year-long study was initiated by the Library of Hawaii in its de facto capacity as state library and was encouraged by the Library Services Branch of the U.S.O.E. The present report concentrates on public and school library organization and government. A second study, which was never completed, was to cover facilities, operations problems, and potentials of public and school libraries. Information was gained from personal observation of the libraries in action, from interviews with librarians at all levels, and from factual material prepared by county librarians in answer to specific questions.

SUMMARY: Hawaii has a locally simplified and highly centralized frame of government. Accordingly, it is concluded that "from the viewpoint of public and school library development the present state and local governmental structure in Hawaii provides a more favorable situation than exists in any of the states of the Mainland."

Thirty-seven specific recommendations are made regarding the organization and government of Hawaii's libraries. For school libraries, it is recommended that the State Department of Public Instruction clarify the professional status and duties of school librarians as teachers in a special field and provide them with regular clerical assistance. It is suggested that the school library be organized as the school's materials center, and that study be made of the feasibility of centralized ordering and processing of all books for Hawaii's school libraries.

For public libraries it is recommended that a separate Public Libraries Division be organized in the Department of Education, and that the Chief of the Public Libraries Division direct the Library of Hawaii in performing the necessary centralized state public library operations. It is suggested that studies be made of centralized ordering and processing, building a union catalog, cooperative purchasing agreements, central storage of little-used materials, central indexing of Hawaiian newspapers, further development of the interlibrary loan system, and cooperative recruitment of professional personnel.

For reference and research libraries it is recommended that a Committee or Council on State Library Resources be created to (1) study voluntary acquisition agreements, (2) coordinate the development of reference resources, (3) establish a central clearing house of information about the existence and location of special reference resources, (4) maintain the existing union and special buying lists, and (5) develop a program for housing little-used materials.

25. Hawaii. Governor's Committee on State Library Resources. Report. Honolulu, Hawaii State Library, 1965. 49p.

BACKGROUND: The Committee was appointed in October, 1963; a progress report was submitted in January, 1964; and the final report was published in June, 1965. The original purpose of the study was to make "recommendations toward the formulation of a plan for the development of the total library resources of the State and for appropriate utilization of these resources as they affect the economic, educational, and cultural life in Hawaii." Later, the study was expanded to include the State Library and the state librarian, library service to government and to schools, library personnel, and automation in libraries. ALA's Standards for Library Functions at the State Level, 1963, provided a guideline for the analysis of resources and services.

SUMMARY: It is concluded that Hawaii's "centralized state control, even though individual units are administratively separated, offers great advantages for coordinated development of library services which other jurisdictions lack."

Specifically, the Committee recommends: (1) that Hawaii develop a coordinated statewide library system headed by the state librarian as administrator of the public libraries and coordinator of all libraries supported by the state; (2) that the governor appoint a Council on Library Resources to act as a policy and planning body; (3) that each of the four County Library Advisory Commissions assume a more active role in interpreting the county library to its local community; (4) that a Governor's Conference on Libraries be held in 1965; (5) that a long range (10-20 year) plan for the development of library facilities throughout the state be formulated; (6) that personnel shortages be alleviated by a clearer division between professional and non-professional duties, adopting minimum salaries, and removing the residence requirement; (7) that a new State Library building be constructed; (8) that the state library issue an official checklist of state government publications and that the union list of serials be kept up to date by the use of punched cards; (9) that adult clerical help replace student help in school libraries and that study be made of various aspects of school libraries, including joint public-school library ventures; and (10) that all components of the state library system utilize data processing developments to improve library procedures and services.

Hawaii's Third State Legislature passed legislation implementing many recommendations contained in this report.

26. Hawaii. Department of Education. Office of Library Service. An Approach to Comprehensive Statewide Planning and Feasibility Studies for Public Libraries and Joint School and Public Library Facilities. Honolulu, Office of Library Service, 1967. 35p.

SUMMARY: This discussion draft is intended to provide a background for comprehensive planning studies. Basic information is provided to illustrate the direction in which libraries have been moving in Hawaii, and some problems requiring further study are noted. The State Library is considered the logical agency to coordinate a state reference and research facility which utilizes efficient and rapid methods of storage, retrieval, and dissemination of information. The emphasis throughout is on total library planning.

It is recommended that a review committee be appointed to consider six proposed studies. The six studies are concerned with (1) the role of the library as an educational, social, and cultural institution; (2) population trends and tendencies and their impact on library service; (3) the changing library: an institution of ferment; (4) a new institution emerges--prospects for a state library; (5) an urgent plan of action (a 10-year projection); and (6) a gallery of prototype architectural designs.

IDAHO

27. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Library Development Project Reports. Edited by Morton Kroll. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1960-61. 4 vols. Contents. Vol. 1, The Public Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 2, Elementary and Secondary School Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 4, Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest.

The annotation for this item is found under Washington.

28. Drennan, Henry T. Public Library Development in Idaho, a Working Paper. Boise, Idaho State Library, 1961. 36p. (plus charts and summary).

SUMMARY: This working paper traces the development of public libraries and discusses the legal basis for Idaho libraries and the State Library. The public library system in Idaho is found to be "underdeveloped in its finance, in its staffing and in its holdings." Only 90¢ per capita is spent for library services annually.

Throughout the paper a number of recommendations are made: (1) the maximum levy should be raised from 3 mills to 6 mills; (2) public library boards should be given the authority to contract for specific services; (3) the District Enabling Act should be amended so as to make it simpler, to include municipal libraries, to eliminate the necessity of elections every year, and to allow the creation of library districts by county commissioners upon petition; (4) an extension librarian should be established in northern Idaho; (5) the State Library Board should "explore the need for the legal connection with the State Board of Education"; and (6) federations should be encouraged in Idaho. Statistical data is provided and a timetable for implementation of the proposals is set up.

29. Baillie, Stuart. Libraries for Tomorrow: a Ten Year Plan for Public Library Development in Idaho. Denver, University of Denver, 1963. 125p.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study is "to outline ways and means by which all of the citizens of Idaho may have local public library service." It is hoped that this goal can be attained by 1973. Basic information was obtained from the Idaho State Library. In addition, the author spent a week in Boise in August of 1962 and attended the Trustees' Conference at Idaho State University in October of that year.

SUMMARY: Idaho's library problems are characteristic of a rural state with a sparse population. Accordingly, 41 percent of the state's population has no library service, and only ten public libraries serve a population of more than 10,000, while 68 libraries serve a population of less than 5,000. A regional plan for public library development, which divides the state into six regions, is outlined. Cooperation between all types of libraries is envisioned.

Four basic conclusions (quoted below) are reached which form a basis for future library development:

> 1. Idaho public libraries have grown rapidly since 1956, showing an average yearly budget growth of 11% between 1956 and 1962, a period of seven years. This is no small achievement and should not be overlooked.
>
> 2. A regional library system for the entire state, organized and directed with the help of the Idaho State Library, is the only feasible means by which all the citizens of Idaho may be provided with public library service. Cooperation is the key to any possible success in this endeavor.

3. A portion of the tax money to improve public library service in the future must come from a state aid plan similar to the system now followed in support of public education.

4. A scholarship and recruiting plan must be developed to help staff Idaho public libraries. The present number of professional librarians needed, using ALA standards, is 90, and this number will increase to 107 by 1975.

ILLINOIS

30. Rohlf, Robert H. A Plan for Library Development in Illinois. Aurora, Library Development Committee, Illinois Library Association, 1963. 36p.

BACKGROUND: This plan was initiated by the Library Development Committee of the Illinois Library Association and funded through the Library Services Act. Information was gathered during the first ten months of 1963 when 125 of the 512 public libraries in operation at the end of the 1962 fiscal year were visited. Interviews were held with the librarians and, where possible, with the trustees of each of these libraries. In addition, the project director visited state library agencies in seven states and numerous library systems. Thus, "over 16,000 miles have been traveled, interviews have been held with approximately 100 people and talks with question and answer sessions have been given to another 1,000 people."

SUMMARY: The current situation in Illinois is described, general solutions to library problems are offered, and recommendations are made. It is recommended that Illinois embark on a long-range program which includes (1) a state aid payment of an equalization nature to all qualifying local libraries, (2) creation and financing of cooperative library systems throughout the entire state, (3) financing of four reference centers to serve as library material resource centers to the entire state, and (4) creation by the State Library of a union catalog and union list of serials held by selected Illinois libraries.

The plan outlines a new direction for the State Library as regards services and leadership. Twenty-one systems are proposed and suggested areas are recommended for each system. With complete participation, $6,216,384 in state funds and $14,796,625 in local funds are needed to implement the program.

31. Sokolow, Alvin D. Community Determinants of Library Tax Incomes in Illinois. Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1963. 75p. (Illinois State Library. Research Report Series, No. 3).

BACKGROUND: Borrowing from the six "techniques of social research" in Oliver Garceau's The Public Library in the Political Process, a systematic attempt is made to explain the great variation existing among Illinois libraries in their property tax incomes. The working hypothesis of the study is that "levels of tax support for local public libraries in Illinois vary according to the general characteristics of the communities in which they operate." Accordingly, an attempt is made to identify community characteristics related to variations in tax incomes. The following categories of independent variables are investigated: (1) population, (2) wealth and economy, (3) education, (4) government, and (5) change over time. Data were examined from 340 of the 417 local tax-supported libraries reported to the State Library in 1959. The research was carried out by the University of Illinois Library Research Center.

SUMMARY: The major hypothesis of the study is validated, and a community model of a high tax income library is developed. The highest levels of tax support for public libraries occur in communities with the following characteristics: (1) an urban rather than a rural locality, (2) location in a highly urbanized region, particularly a metropolitan area, (3) having a large population, preferably above 50,000, (4) a wealthy community (high levels of personal income), (5) domination by retail rather than industrial kinds of business with a balanced employment-residential population, (6) a high level of formal education (school years completed) among residents, and a high degree of tax support for local public schools, (7) a municipal form of government with a manager-council structure of government rather than a commission or a mayor-council form, and (8) growth in terms of population and assessed valuation increases. Libraries with the highest support have had high and steady tax increases during the previous years.

32. Highum, Clayton. Centralized Processing for Public Libraries in Illinois. Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1967. 96p. (Illinois State Library. Research Report Series, No. 10).

BACKGROUND: In view of the fact that most of the 18 Illinois library systems are planning to offer centralized processing service, and because recent developments suggest that centralized processing might be provided best on a statewide basis, the Illinois State Library recommended a temporary moratorium on the development of centralized processing at the system level and authorized the Highum study by the University of Illinois Library Research Center. Accordingly, the primary purposes of the study at the outset were "(1) to determine the feasibility of centralized processing for public libraries and library systems in Illinois, and (2) if centralized processing were considered feasible, to recommend procedures that would provide a basis for the planning of centralized processing in the state." Data were obtained from existing literature, through correspondence with individuals involved in centralized processing, in numerous interviews, and in visits to processing centers. In addition, a questionnaire was sent to 353 public libraries. An 84 percent response was received.

SUMMARY: The present state of centralized processing in Illinois is discussed, a profile is drawn of public library technical processing and attitudes toward centralized processing, and current trends in centralized processing in general are examined. It is concluded that "centralized processing is feasible for the public libraries and library systems in Illinois," and that "centralized processing should be developed as a coordinated, statewide program of service." It is recommended that the Book Processing Center at Oak Park be expanded into a statewide centralized processing center in close coordination with the computer facilities at the Illinois State Library. A Centralized Processing Advisory Committee is to be created to formulate policy and regulate procedures.

INDIANA

33. Indiana. The Committee to Study Library Needs of the State. In Indiana Legislative Advisory Commission, 1965-66. Biennial Report to the 95th General Assembly, pp.213-51.

BACKGROUND: The Committee to Study the Library Needs of the State of Indiana was created by Chapter 458, Acts 1965. It was directed to (1) survey the present library resources and services of all types of libraries in Indiana; (2) identify the library needs of Indiana's citizens; (3) study the information secured by the survey, evaluating resources and services in terms of the identified needs; (4) identify obstacles to the provision of adequate library resources and services; (5) determine ways in which the state of libraries in general might be improved at all levels for the educational and cultural benefit of all citizens; and (6) recommend action by which the state could encourage and effect the development of Indiana libraries. Public hearings were used to obtain information.

SUMMARY: The Commission has written legislation to implement the following recommendations: (1) continue the study of the library needs of the state in the next biennium; (2) include school libraries as a unit in the state aid formula; (3) define areas of school and public library responsibility; (4) facilitate interstate library service; (5) enable governing authorities having library responsibilities to join together in municipal corporations in order to provide services and facilities; (6) reform restrictive library bid and binding regulations; (7) bring Indiana Library and Historical Board Act up to date; (8) reestablish publication of the Indiana Year Book; (9) clarify the respective duties of the Department of Administration, Commission on Public Records, and Archives of the State Library; (10) facilitate cooperation between the Archives of the State Library and county commissions on public records, and (11) establish a state depository system to provide adequate distribution of public documents.

34. Indiana State Library. Survey of Indiana Correctional Institution Libraries. n.p., 1966. 19p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: The Indiana State Library made this study at the request of a legislative committee studying the Indiana Department of Correction. In carrying out the study the State Library enjoyed the cooperation of the Indiana Department of Public Instruction, the Indiana School Libraries' Association, and the Indiana Library Association. The purpose of the study is "to obtain a professional evaluation of the adequacy of library facilities in the penal institutions of the state." The survey follows the AHIL's Outline Plan for a Correctional Institution Library Survey. A questionnaire was sent to each institution and a team of professional librarians visited each institution.

SUMMARY: The adequacy of each institutional library is measured in relation to its contribution to the total program and purpose of the institution. The following needs are considered--the recreational needs of the inmates, the need for material to support the educational programs, and the need for a professional collection for the staff. It is concluded that the libraries in Indiana's correctional institutions are "wholly inadequate." Accordingly, the report recommends: (1) that the Department of Correction develop a library program recognizing recreational, educational, and professional needs; (2) that a professional librarian be appointed to supervise library service in correctional institutions; (3) that with one exception, each institution have a full-time librarian meeting the state requirements for school librarians; (4) that all material should be centrally received, cataloged, and processed; (5) that state funds be appropriated for purchasing library materials; (6) that a strong professional library be developed and located centrally with smaller collections at each institution; (7) that where possible inmates be allowed maximum use of libraries; and (8) that the Department of Correction endorse Objectives and Standards for Libraries in Correctional Institutions as goals.

KANSAS

35. Drury, James W. Recent Developments in Financing Public Libraries in Kansas. Lawrence, Governmental Research Center, The University of Kansas, 1965. 25p. (Kansas. University, Governmental Research Center. Special Report Series, No. 132).

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study is to give "a non-technical report on some of the recent developments in the financing of public libraries in Kansas." Previously collected financial information is tabulated and analyzed so as to make it useful to librarians and library trustees. Research assistance was made available by a grant from the University of Kansas.

SUMMARY: Consideration is given to the size of libraries, the dates of establishment of public libraries in Kansas, the search for a larger base for public library service, library revenues, and library expenditures.

Most of the public libraries in Kansas are small city libraries. This large number of libraries is seen as indicative of the high regard for library service throughout the state. The search for a broader tax base has led to the formation of county libraries and one multi-county system. The concept of the small local library merging with others has gained only limited acceptance. Need exists for some means to keep and stimulate local interest in libraries and yet provide a large enough financial base to assure adequate library service.

36. Kansas. Legislative Council. Committee on Education. Survey of Library Service in Kansas. 1965. 62p. (Kansas. Legislative Council. Publication No. 254).

BACKGROUND: This year-long study had a twofold purpose: (1) to provide guidelines for legislation to renovate the organization and financing of local library service, and (2) to provide the basis of a development plan for "the proper use of the anticipated new federal money." Major emphasis was placed on an examination of enabling laws and on the organization and financing (state, local, and federal) of public libraries. The role of the state library in public library service was considered, and some attention was given to the interrelationship of public, school, and academic libraries. "A major source of information was a lengthy statistical questionnaire completed by 212 of the 287 originally-known libraries, representing an estimated 90 percent of the total library resources and expenditures in the state." In addition, seven regional meetings were sponsored by the Kansas Library Association, at which problems were discussed and recommendations made.

SUMMARY: The study concludes that no new libraries are needed in Kansas because "the majority of Kansans are reasonably close to some type of library resource." It is noted, however, that the majority of public libraries are small libraries serving basically rural communities. Consequently, 89 percent of those reporting have less than 20,000 volumes, 70 percent have less than 10,000 volumes, and 59 percent have less than 5,000 volumes. However, Kansas has some well-developed libraries in terms of quantity of books in its urban centers.

The major recommendation of this report is that the 1965 legislature adopt an enabling law authorizing the creation of "district library systems." This recommendation was made in an interim report, and by the time the present publication was released, the recommended legislation had been adopted and several multi-county areas had started district planning.

37. Kee, S. Janice. Public Library Development in Kansas Since 1956; a Review Including Recommendations. n.p., Kansas State Library Advisory Commission, 1966. 54p.

BACKGROUND: Requested by the Kansas State Library, this study reviews briefly library progress in Kansas since 1956, identifies library needs on a statewide basis, and offers some suggestions for consideration. Information was gained by a critical use of existing data.

SUMMARY: Recent public library development in Kansas is reviewed with an eye for trends and goals that might aid in further planning. It is concluded that "cooperative library service will work. It is working in many places." It is suggested that the recommendations might be appropriately captioned "What Needs to be Done Next in Kansas to Move Toward a Statewide System of Library Service."

Five general recommendations are made: (1) that further data are needed on which to base a sound program of statewide library service and legislation; (2) that standards for a Kansas state system of library service are needed; (3) that the State Library Advisory Commission adopt such basic regulations as are needed to give direction to localities in planning regional cooperation (11 tentative regions are recommended); (4) that the Kansas State Plan for fiscal 1967 to the U.S.O.E. include allocations for strengthening the proposed regional centers, an in-service training program for librarians and trustees, and a recruitment and scholarship program for graduate study in librarianship; and (5) that a program of state aid is needed to support the development of library systems.

38. Marcoux, Dale C., and Hugh V. Leach. Library Resources Survey: Kansas Institutions. n.p., 1967. 76p.

BACKGROUND: This study of 22 state institutions in Kansas appraises (1) the reading habits, interests, and general academic level of institutional residents, (2) the library resource needs and services of the institutions, (3) the institutional residents' accessibility to the library, (4) the library needs of institutional staff, and (5) the possibility of library utilization at institutions where security of residents must occupy a dominant position. Officials were interviewed at all institutions, and resources were examined at the 19 institutions having libraries.

SUMMARY: The bulk of this report is an institution-by-institution description, including present library facilities and potential for additional library service. Rehabilitation is seen as an economical means of converting "dead weight" into "productive taxpaying citizens," and libraries are viewed as an integral part of any rehabilitation program.

It is recommended that: (1) the State of Kansas provide "sizeable money appropriations" for library resources and staff; (2) the state librarian be given the responsibility for allocating these funds; (3) the Office of State Libraries provide processing and cataloging service to the institutions; (4) a high priority be given to the needs of the professional and staff libraries; and (5) each institution be given a strong voice in the selection of its collection.

KENTUCKY

39. Kentucky. Legislative Research Commission. Public Library Service. Frankfort, The Commission, 1959. 83p. (Research Publication No. 65).

BACKGROUND: Requested by the Director of the Library Extension Division and conducted between October, 1958, and September, 1959, this report was to serve as a basis for possible legislative recommendations for the 1960 session of the General Assembly.

SUMMARY: Present conditions and problems facing Kentucky public libraries are presented. Programs and resources are compared with other states; suggestions are made for the increase of resources available and for possible improvement in the administration of the statewide program. The emphasis throughout the report is on rural library service.

Although Kentucky libraries have made advances in recent years--a bookmobile project (1954-55) has extended service, four multi-county federations are functioning with the support of LSA funds, and a program of state equalization aid is operating--only 28¢ per capita is spent annually on library service. Kentucky laws have not kept abreast of the changing pattern of library service. The taxing power of counties is seriously curtailed by a constitutional limit.

It is recommended that the Library Extension Division be renamed the Department of Public Library Service and that an advisory board be appointed. Librarians employed at the regional centers are to become state employees under the direction of the state library agency. In addition, the state library agency is to develop reference and research materials to back up local libraries, either by strengthening its own collection or by contracting with the University of Kentucky or Louisville Free Public Library.

MAINE

40. Metcalf, Keyes D. Cooperation Among Maine Libraries, a Report Prepared for the Larger Libraries of Maine. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1961. 22p.

BACKGROUND: Financed by a Council on Library Resources grant to Bowdoin College, this report is "a survey of cooperative measures that might be undertaken by the principal Maine libraries." Bates College, Colby College, Bowdoin College, the University of Maine, the Bangor and Portland Public Libraries, and the Maine State Library are included in the study.

SUMMARY: Although primarily concerned with academic libraries, the proposals of this study place a special charge on the Maine State Library. A program of interlibrary cooperation is outlined because the libraries of Maine are isolated from large collections in other parts of the country. It is recommended (1) that Maine libraries consider joint storage in the future; (2) that a selective union catalog be established to include serials, micro-reproductions, expensive research sets, rare books, Mainiana, special collections, and government publications; (3) that various joint acquisition programs be implemented; and (4) that agreements regarding interlibrary loan and photographic reproduction be reached so as to facilitate loan among Maine libraries, and between Maine libraries and the major research libraries in the Northeast.

41. Moshier, L. Marion. Are Maine's Libraries in Focus? Augusta, Maine State Library, 1962. 36p.

BACKGROUND: Initiated by the State Library as part of its Library Services Act program, this three-month study is intended to assess present services, make recommendations for future development, and serve as a basis for the development of standards for Maine libraries. The study is limited to public libraries. Information is taken from the State Library's statistical compilation for 1959, from field visits and informal interviews, and from local newspapers.

SUMMARY: The State Library is characterized as "excellent," and it is felt that "the cooperative spirit that was evident throughout the study augurs well for a bright future for library service in the State of Maine." It is proposed (1) that consideration be given to forming district library systems; (2) that minimum guides for hours, staff, and resources be established; (3) that library laws be studied and revised; (4) that a certification plan be adopted for librarians; (5) that the State Library revise its classification and pay scales, and strengthen its reference and loan sections; (6) that the district library system integrate bookmobile service, replace the traveling libraries, and provide in-service training courses; (7) that consideration be given to a scholarship program; (8) that a school library supervisor be appointed by the Education Department; and (9) that the Maine Library Association play an active role in implementing

MARYLAND

42. Pullen, Thomas G., Jr. "Report of the Library Development Committee," Maryland Libraries, XXXIII (Spring, 1956), 14-17.

BACKGROUND: The Committee of Library Development was appointed in the fall of 1953 to determine the pattern for public library service in Maryland and to describe how the State Department of Education should operate in this pattern. The Committee made its report two years later.

SUMMARY: Three levels of library service are identified: state, area (county or regional), and local. At the state level the Division of Library Extension is to serve as a center for leadership in planning and improving all types of library service. It was recommended that Enoch Pratt Free Library serve as a materials and resources center on a contract basis. Bookmobile service is seen as a function of the area library. It is noted that school libraries and public libraries perform distinctly different functions.

43. Martin, Lowell A. Library Service in Maryland. [Baltimore, Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Library Extension, 1964.]. 10p.

SUMMARY: Maryland has made notable progress in the development of library service in the past 20 years. In 1945 an act created the Library Extension Division and provided for county libraries and state aid. As a result, 22 county libraries and two multi-county systems have been formed. In addition, the Enoch Pratt Free Library serves the entire state on a contract basis. Notable progress has been made in getting central libraries in schools, also.

A total program of library service includes facilities on three levels: (1) local facilities, (2) subject collections in depth, and (3) statewide coordination of the strength of exceptional libraries. The most notable gap in Maryland's program is on the second, or regional, level. The designation of three or four libraries to serve as regional centers is recommended. The Pratt-county service relationship is to be developed further, and an integrated personnel training program is to be started.

44. Maryland Library Association. Survey of Maryland Adult Correctional Institution Libraries. Baltimore, Maryland State Department of Education, Division of Library Extension, 1965. 53p.

BACKGROUND: Although conducted by a committee appointed by the Maryland Library Association, this report follows guidelines developed by the Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries for a statewide survey of adult correctional institutions. Library and correction officials cooperated to make Maryland a demonstration state in anticipation of the Congress of Correction which was scheduled to meet in Baltimore in 1966. Background information was supplied by the Director of Education at the Maryland Penitentiary. During February and March of 1965, the committee visited each major prison in the state.

SUMMARY: The institutions are briefly described, their libraries are evaluated, and a statement of philosophy and standards is presented. A five-year plan for institutional library development is presented with cost estimates for each institution.

The Department of Correction is to secure a grant to implement a two-year pilot library demonstration project at Maryland Penitentiary. Following the pilot year, the Department is to appropriate annual funds for the development of library service. The appointment of a professional librarian within the Department of Correction to develop and correlate library services is seen as essential. At least two, and possibly all, of the institutions are to meet minimum standards by 1970. The total program is to cost about $300,000 over the five-year period.

MASSACHUSETTS

45. Verschoor, Irving A., and Mary L. Bundy. Regional Library Systems Development in Massachusetts; a Report of an Investigation with Recommendations. n.p., 1963. 49p.

BACKGROUND: This study was designed "to help both in solving initial problems and in establishing the basic patterns and directions for regional library development in Massachusetts." A model of a regional system was developed to provide the framework for examining and evaluating regional systems in Massachusetts. Although services are considered, the primary emphasis is put on the legal and administrative structure. Information was obtained from existing records and from personal interviews.

SUMMARY: Massachusetts law provides for two types of state aid: (1) direct aid to local libraries, and (2) aid for the establishment of a comprehensive statewide program of regional library service. Annual appropriations are made from the general fund to the Division of Library Extension for the regional systems. All allocations require the approval of the Board of Library Commissioners.

The problems of three regions--the Western, Central, and Eastern--are discussed in detail. It is recommended (1) that regional systems should be governed by a board of trustees elected by the participating libraries; (2) that this regional board should appoint a regional director; (3) that a statewide classification scheme should be developed for regional positions; (4) that the Board of Library Commissioners should be assisted by an advisory group of librarians; and (5) that Boston Public Library should serve as a statewide center for the systems.

46. Arthur D. Little, Inc. Library Planning Study; Report to the Bureau of Library Extension, Department of Education, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. [Cambridge], Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1967. 74p.

BACKGROUND: This study is divided into three major sections corresponding to Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation), Title IV-A (Institutional Library Service), and Title IV-B (Library Service to the Physically Handicapped) of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966. A concluding section deals with regional cooperation for New England. Five reconnaissance interviews were used to develop a questionnaire and interview guide for studying 23 libraries in depth. In addition, ten institutional libraries and ten agencies serving the handicapped were interviewed.

SUMMARY: The Bureau of Library Extension, operating under a revised salary schedule, is to coordinate a statewide network encompassing public, academic, school, and special libraries. A state library service center is to be created to handle centralized processing for public, school, and smaller academic libraries and to maintain a computerized union catalog and union list of serials. Three regional public library centers and five school centers are to be maintained in conjunction with the proposed service center. An efficient system of interlibrary loan is necessary in view of the large number of small libraries in the state. An improved communication and delivery system is outlined. Institutional library service is to be expanded, a program of certification is recommended for the more than 5,000 handicapped in the state, and a statewide catalog of library resources for the handicapped is to be maintained. A four-year timetable is established for this program which will cost an additional $3,500,000 per year.

It is recommended that Massachusetts consider joining the other states of the area in a program of regional library cooperation. This might take the form of a New England regional library center.

MICHIGAN

47. Michigan. State Board for Libraries. A State-Wide Plan for Public Library Service. n.p., The Board, 1960. 24p.

BACKGROUND: The State Board for Libraries began this study of library service in Michigan in 1957, using Library Services Act funds. An advisory committee of 30 librarians, trustees, and representatives of organizations and the Michigan Library Association's Joint Committee on Standards studied the statistical data on county and public library service and made recommendations. In addition, a public administration analyst made recommendations for a statewide system with area and local outlets and for a more equitable distribution of state grants.

SUMMARY: A long-range plan is proposed based on three principles: (1) that every resident of the state should have equal access to good public library service, (2) that the public libraries of the state should form a network of library systems made up of three levels of service, each with its unique functions, and (3) that the cost of each level of service should be shared by the libraries which benefit from it and, when necessary, by the state. To elaborate, the plan calls for a network of libraries providing service on the local level, the area level (20 outlets), and the state level (the State Library, the University of Michigan Library, and the Detroit Public Library). Processing areas and centers and service areas and centers are proposed. A statement of "Principles and Goals for Public Library Service in Michigan" forms the last part of this plan.

48. Nelson Associates, Inc. Reference and Research Library Needs in Michigan. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1966. 67p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This study, conducted during the first six months of 1966, was authorized by the Michigan State Board of Libraries, working through the Michigan State Library. The objectives of the survey were (1) to determine the extent and nature of the unmet needs, present and future, of major categories of users of reference and research library resources, and (2) to propose adequate and practical measures to meet such needs as are uncovered. Questionnaires were sent to four groups: (1) all faculty members of four-year public and private institutions of higher learning (32.6 percent return); (2) all teachers of off-campus university courses from the nine public universities offering such programs (33.3 percent return); (3) a sample of 2,500 elementary and secondary teachers (33 percent return); and (4) a random sample of 1,851 manufacturing executives (25.7 percent return). The questionnaires were followed up by numerous interviews, and an analysis was made of earlier studies and reports from individual libraries. A sample was taken, also, of interlibrary loan slips and non-registered borrowers' cards.

SUMMARY: The findings and conclusions of this study culminate in five general recommendations quoted below:

1. Intermediate reference centers should be established in Michigan providing reference and intermediate research services to all segments of the state community.

2. The Detroit Public Library, the Michigan State Library, and the Libraries of Michigan State University, Wayne State University and the University of Michigan should all be designated as statewide resource libraries.

3. Cooperatively planned and developed library collections and facilities for off-campus students should be provided in communities where off-campus centers are located and (1) there is no permanent off-campus center library, (2) the local library is not designated as an intermediate reference center, (3) more than one university offers courses locally.

4. The Michigan State Library, with the advice and assistance of an appropriate consultation committee, should prepare an distribute a union list of serials.

5. A Coordinated Council on Reference and Research Library Resources should be instructed to report to the governor annually for ten years.

MISSOURI

49. Goldstein, Harold; Donald E. Strout; and Eldon C. Hart. A Study of Larger Unit Dimensions with Special Reference to Missouri Regional Libraries. Urbana, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1962. 52p.

BACKGROUND: This study attempts to "identify, define, and place in order of importance the elements that determine, singularly or in combinations, the maximum efficiency of extended operations of library systems." The literature of the following subject areas was searched for the period from 1950 through 1960: (1) city, county, state planning; (2) planning and regional planning; (3) transportation in a very broad sense; (4) school district reorganization; and (5) business and marketing. In addition, faculty and specialists were interviewed at the University of Missouri to discover local projects.

The approaches and concepts of the study were tested in three geographic areas of Missouri: (1) a county in the southern tier presently without public library service, (2) a well-established and well-financed regional from the central tier, and (3) an older regional from the southern tier and a newer regional from the northern tier.

SUMMARY: The report stresses that library planners, like trade-area planners, must consider men, money, goods, and space. The Reilly-Converse formulas for determining limits and relationships of trade areas are applied to library planning, and a checklist is developed for appraising area potential.

It is concluded that "for the rural regions of Missouri, better, more substantial, longer-lasting library service can be secured by operating from the central source (the State Library) than can be secured by a combination of two or three or more local units . . ." Direct State Library service to marginal areas is recommended. This would entail (1) state-operated regional branches of the State Library, connected by direct wire service and a network of regular book delivery, and staffed by the State Library; (2) state-operated offices and mobile reference and book-order units; and (3) state-operated "reading lists and books-by-mail" service direct to post office box and rural box holders.

50. Schenk, Gretchen K., ed. Public Library Service in Missouri; a Survey. Jefferson City, Missouri State Library, 1962. 350p.

BACKGROUND: This survey, which was financed with Library Services Act funds, was first projected by the Missouri State Library in 1960, the general framework was worked out in 1961, and the final report was completed in 1962. A team of seven consultants worked independently on various phases of the study. Gretchen K. Schenk studied the Missouri State Library, library laws, and public library personnel; Mary Lee Bundy, library boards and centralized processing; Ruth Warncke adult services in public libraries; Alice Lohrer, public library services to children and young adults; Harold Goldstein, audiovisual services and the Missouri Libraries Film Cooperative; and Duane Turner and Robert F. Karsch, fiscal and demographic aspects of tax-supported Missouri libraries. With the exception of the section on Missouri's demographic aspects and fiscal policy and the one on library laws, all consultants used questionnaires to gather data for their reports.

SUMMARY: An examination of statistical and demographic data reveals that state aid to library programs has not increased as rapidly as state aid to non-library programs. Data are presented on board members, and recommendations are made to simplify and streamline the legal structure of libraries throughout the state. Higher salaries and an accredited library school for Missouri are seen as going far to alleviate personnel shortages. Recommendations are made for improved services to children, young adults, and adults. Missouri libraries, it is noted, need more reference and selection tools, and all libraries need to emphasize that selection is a professional duty only. Suggestions are made with an eye for giving the Missouri Libraries Film Cooperative broader audiovisual involvement. The series of short studies on centralize processing include (1) an attitude survey of non-members of the Missouri cooperatives, (2) a review of the literature related to centralized processing, (3) a survey of the members of the cooperatives, and (4) a survey of centralized processing centers throughout the United States.

The Missouri State Library is lauded for its leadership role in statewide development, yet "to date there is not a single library agency to which school, college, and special libraries can turn as a central coordinating unit though these libraries are as much entitled to services from the State Library as guide and leader, as any other library agency in the state." The bibliographic center at Springfield, and the film and processing cooperatives are seen as steps in the right direction.

51. Downs, Robert B., ed. Resources of Missouri Libraries. Jefferson City, Missouri State Library, 1966. 190p.

BACKGROUND: This study was suggested by the Missouri Association of College and Research Libraries (a division of the Missouri Library Association), and financed by the Missouri State Library. Originally designed to examine academic libraries only, the study was expanded to include such types of libraries as: the larger public libraries and public libraries in college communities; and special libraries, such as endowed research libraries, government supported libraries, and libraries associated with business and industry. The one important omission is school libraries. The bulk of the information reported was obtained from questionnaires. Libraries were sent a general questionnaire, a guide for describing and evaluating research materials, a checklist of reference books and a checklist of periodicals. In order to verify data, members of the survey staff visited 125 libraries.

SUMMARY: The primary emphasis of this survey is on academic libraries. Specific recommendations are made to correct weaknesses revealed in the State Library, the university libraries, the senior college libraries, the junior college libraries, public libraries, library cooperation, and library education. General recommendations are made for school libraries, recommendations are made for the development of special collections, and a program of action is outlined.

A highly integrated approach is taken to library development in Missouri--all types and all levels of library service are to be strengthened in every practicable manner. The leadership for the proposed program, it is felt, must fall primarily on the Missouri State Library, the University of Missouri, Kansas City and St. Louis Public Libraries, and Linda Hall Library. Although not entirely so, most of Missouri's library problems are thought to be financial in nature. It is suggested that Missouri adopt a statewide library development plan and pass the necessary legislation to implement it. Features of the Rohlf plan for Illinois, it is noted, are equally applicable to Missouri libraries. A broad program of cooperation between all types of libraries is advocated, with the possible division of the state into four regions for library purposes.

52. Lenrow, Michael S., and Gary S. Sasse. Libraries in Metropolis; a Study of Public Library Service in the Kansas City and St. Louis Metropolitan Areas. Kansas City, Community Studies, Inc., 1966. 145p.

BACKGROUND: This study, which includes metropolitan areas extending into three states, was requested by the Missouri

State Library and conducted by Community Studies, Inc. Its purpose was to gather and analyze data about the nature and levels of public library service, to propose alternative plans for coordinating or consolidating library activity, and to recommend how the state might foster better metropolitan area public library service. Questionnaires were used to obtain information about library resources and services and the attitudes of librarians and trustees regarding library cooperation. The Library Research Center, University of Illinois, supplied data for the Illinois section of the St. Louis area from a parallel study, Anita R. Schiller's Library Service in the Illinois Portion of the St. Louis Metropolitan Area (Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1966).

SUMMARY: Resources and services are described, the library environment is discussed, and proposals for improving library service are made. A strengthened and expanded State Library is to coordinate all types of library service in the state, to provide consultant service to metropolitan areas, and to encourage library cooperation and development through regulations. It is recommended that the library school at the University of Missouri get its program underway as soon as possible, that an in-service training program be set up, and that state certification of librarians be instituted.

The report concludes that "Increased financial support for public libraries is the key to improved service." The program of library service for the metropolitan areas is to cost $15,300,000 in 1968; two-thirds of which is to come from local funds, and one-third from state funds. This is about $6.12 per capita.

Short-, medium-, and long-range goals are established for the Kansas City and St. Louis metropolitan areas. The ultimate objectives are the same for both areas, but the speed and details differ because the St. Louis area has not yet demonstrated interest in library cooperation. One consolidated library system is to be formed on the Missouri side of the Kansas City area, and service contracts are to tie this system with one or two systems on the Kansas side. Likewise, the St. Louis area in Missouri is to form one or two systems working in close cooperation with systems on the Illinois side.

MONTANA

53. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Library Development Project Reports. Edited by Morton Kroll. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1960-61. 4 vols. Contents. Vol. 1, The Public Libraries of the Pacific

Northwest. Vol. 2, Elementary and Secondary School Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 3, College, University, and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 4, Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest.

The annotation for this item is found under Washington.

54. Warncke, Ruth. Plan for the Development of Library Service in Montana. Missoula, Montana, Montana State Library Commission, 1965. 37p.

BACKGROUND: This plan was prepared for the Library Development Committee of the Montana Library Association, with the assistance of Ruth Warncke who organized the material into a useful tool for planners of library service. The purpose of the plan parallels that of the Montana Library Association--"to promote library interest and development and raise standards of library service in Montana."

SUMMARY: Public libraries are urged to form federated systems. The federation is selected as the most appropriate system organization for Montana "because it is built on the solid foundation of a strong central library, it allows each local library to continue to serve its own clientele, to join or not to join a system as it wishes, to have a choice in the governing and taxing authority, to gain strength from a larger resource unit without being controlled by it and to withdraw from it if it so wishes." In addition, it is recommended (1) that the State Library be moved from Missoula to Helena; (2) that individual libraries be evaluated against present standards and plans made for their improvement; (3) that library legislation be modernized; (4) that the costs of minimum statewide library service be determined; (5) that all possible sources of funds be identified; (6) that state aid for public libraries be established; and (7) that measures be taken to remedy the shortage of qualified librarians, viz., raise salaries, standardize job descriptions and pay scales, offer scholarships, and enlarge in-service training programs.

55. Montana State Library Commission. A Time for Great Things: Montana's Plan for Total Library Service. Helena, Montana State Library, 1967. 19p.

BACKGROUND: This plan was financed with LSCA planning funds and is the result of cooperation between the State Library

Commission, the Montana Library Association's Library Development Committee, and library leadership throughout the state. It draws heavily upon Ruth Warncke's Plan for the Development of Library Service in Montana, 1965.

SUMMARY: Federation is seen as the best way to coordinate academic, public, and institutional libraries in a program of total library service to all the residents of Montana. The State Library is to be the center of a network, linked by an intercommunication system utilizing WATS telephone, teletype, facsimile transmission, radio, and television. Strong reference collections (six centers are designated) are to be opened for general use, and interlibrary loan speed is to be increased. A state coordinator is to be appointed for institutional library service and facilities for serving the handicapped are to be expanded. The program will cost a minimum of $4.00 per capita with state aid to library federations.

NEBRASKA

56. Nebraska Library Development Committee. Nebraska Libraries Face the Future; a Report of a Comprehensive Survey. Lincoln, The Committee, 1961. 137p.

BACKGROUND: The Nebraska Library Development Committee was appointed at the request of the Nebraska Public Library Commission during the 1959 annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association. The survey was designed as a status quo evaluation of all public libraries including data on the Nebraska Public Library Commission and giving secondary attention to other types of libraries. The principal device used in the survey was the personal interview. Visits were made to 63 public libraries, all state-supported institutions of higher learning and most private colleges and universities, four school libraries, and five special libraries. In addition, questionnaires were sent to all public libraries and to the presidents of all public library boards. An extensive community analysis was made of four cities--Columbus, Falls City, Fremont, and Nebraska City--to probe as deeply as possible into the attitudes, beliefs, and intentions respecting libraries of the power group in each community.

SUMMARY: The surveyors conclude that "any approach to the improvement of library services in Nebraska must be statewide in concept and execution." Consideration should be given, it is felt, to establishing a Department of Libraries within the framework of the state government for the general cognizance of and surveillance over all libraries of every type. Fearing resistance to this radical departure, the alternative of strengthening the present Nebraska Public Library Commission is suggested.

Perhaps the most far reaching proposal is the 20 x 66 project--connecting 20 strong libraries into a statewide cooperative program to be in operation within five years, or 1966. Minimum standards are established for the 20 libraries and possibilities for cooperative action are discussed. The 20 x 66 project would open the door to centralized acquisition and cataloging, reference and information cooperatives, in-service training projects, etc. Possible sources of increased revenue are explored: (1) contributions or levies from non-residents within the service area, and (2) state aid. A scholarship program is also recommended.

57. Nebraska Library Development Committee. Regional Organization for Nebraska Libraries; A Plan with Minimum Standards. n.p., The Committee, 1962. 18p.

BACKGROUND: This report, which was presented to the Nebraska Library Association, follows the basic recommendations of Nebraska Libraries Face the Future. A regional organization pattern is developed to include all public libraries of whatever size, and minimum standards are established for regional library centers.

SUMMARY: The state is divided into 20 regional areas of natural alignment and relationship. Minimum standards are recommended for the proposed regional centers based on a knowledge of Nebraska's potential. With two exceptions the location of the regional centers follows the recommendations of the Nebraska Library Development Committee's Nebraska Libraries Face the Future, a Report of a Comprehensive Survey, 1961.

58. Nebraska Library Development Committee. Nebraska's Plan for Library Service, Section I; Regional Organization for Nebraska's Public Libraries. n.p., The Committee, 1967. 27p.

BACKGROUND: This is a revision and expansion of Regional Organization for Nebraska Libraries, 1962. Standards have been revised in line with ALA's Minimum Standards for Public Library

Systems, 1966. In view of the trend toward cooperation between all types of libraries, it is hoped that continuing sections of this plan may be developed to include all types of libraries.

SUMMARY: Recommendations are made in two areas: "(1) the development of a suggested regional organizational pattern which would include all public libraries of whatever size, and (2) the establishment of minimum standards for those libraries recommended as regional library centers." A revision of the earlier regional organization plan is presented, dividing the state into 18 regions. The updated standards are concerned with the following areas: structure and government, service, materials, selection, organization and control of materials, personnel, and physical facilities.

59. Sallach, David. A Survey of the Physically Handicapped of Nebraska--the Parameters of Expanded Library Service. Lincoln, Nebraska Public Library Commission, 1967. (unpaged)

BACKGROUND: This is a Title IV-B planning study. An attempt is made to ascertain the total number of handicapped in Nebraska and to indicate their distribution, age, sex, etc. A questionnaire was sent to (1) all physicians who would come into contact with the physically handicapped, (2) all nursing homes and closed institutions, and (3) all county officers of public welfare. A 41.9 percent response is reported.

SUMMARY: The total number of handicapped in Nebraska is estimated at over 700. The data are grouped according to seven regions and analyzed for statistical significance. Graphic breakdowns are numerous.

Age is found to be the most important variable. The number of physically handicapped per 10,000 increases as the population density of the county drops. This is attributed to the age differential--most of the handicapped are in the oldest age group, and most of the handicapped youth are located in metropolitan areas. Although there is a predominance of females in the oldest age group, male and female physically handicapped are quite equally distributed between the seven areas of the state.

NEVADA

60. Schenk, Gretchen K. Public Library Service in Nevada, a Survey with Recommendations. Carson City, State Printing Office, 1958. 62p.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this study is "to propose ways and means through which citizens of the state may within a given period provide adequate library service for themselves at a reasonable cost." Besides utilizing published sources, information was obtained at a series of meetings and conferences with some 50 people during a three-week period to test and evaluate interest in improved library service.

SUMMARY: Nevada libraries are measured against the 1956 standards and recommendations are made. It is recommended (1) that Nevada laws be revised so as to facilitate the collection of statistics by the State Library, the appointment of a statewide advisory committee on library improvement, the formation of multi-county library districts, and the enforcement of the present library certification plan; (2) that two processing centers be established, one at Reno, and one at Las Vegas; (3) that regional service centers be established at Reno, Elko, and Las Vegas, with subcenters at Winnemucca and Hawthorne; (4) that a program of library school scholarships be instituted; (5) that the State Library emphasize research and reference materials in its buying policy; and (6) that the tax base available to libraries be increased.

61. Nevada Library Association. Public Library Development Committee. Public Library Development in Nevada; a Plan. Carson City, 1964, 12p.

BACKGROUND: This plan was endorsed by the Nevada Library Association in October of 1964. It is based on the principles that each library is autonomous and must decide how it can best fit into the plan of statewide service without jeopardizing service to its own residents, and that the concepts of service presented in the study must be accepted by all those responsible for libraries in Nevada before the plan can have any value.

SUMMARY: The plan is aimed at providing a minimum level of free public library service to all Nevadans and making the best possible use of all supplementary funds to achieve maximum service in the most economical manner. Considerable emphasis is placed on interlibrary cooperation. The emphasis of the State Library's program is to be shifted from one of providing direct service to one of supplementing local service.

Basic recommendations include (1) a federally financed program to establish library service in unserved areas where reasonable local effort is made (2) a federally financed program of equalization to raise the level of service in existing libraries, (3) federal- and state-supported projects to benefit all areas: (a) improvement of reference and interlibrary loan service through a union catalog, photocopy equipment, improved communication equipment, and a reference consultant, (b) establishment of scholarships for out-of-state study, (c) contract with University of Nevada for in-state library training courses and in-service training workshops, (4) a state grants-in-aid program to provide equalization, per capita, and area grants for balanced support of the state's public library program, and (5) the appointment of a statewide advisory commission on public library administration.

62. Nevada. Nevada Council on Libraries. Nevada Libraries--1966: First Report. Carson City, The Council, 1967. 20p.

BACKGROUND: This is a summary report of the findings of the Nevada Library Survey--1966--With Recommendations. The complete report is expected to be published in 1968. The Nevada Council on Libraries contracted with the Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Nevada, to design a survey analyzing and describing the current status of public, school, university, state, and other libraries. The survey was financed by a $24,398 grant from the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation. Information was gained by questionnaires and visits.

SUMMARY: Following a brief description of the history of the project, findings and recommendations are summarized for public libraries, school libraries, university libraries, and the Nevada State Library. It is recommended that the governor and legislature (1) give favorable consideration to the proposed legislation for state grants-in-aid to public libraries, (2) give favorable consideration to a school aid request to permit school districts to acquire library and instructional materials, (3) give both immediate and long-range consideration to the needs of the university libraries in the university budget, (5) give careful consideration to the book budget of the Nevada State Library for planned acquisition of resources to enable the library to fulfill its responsibility to state government and to the libraries of the state for interlibrary loan service, (5) give favorable consideration to the proposed legislation for the collection, preservation, and deposit of state publications in the State Library and other libraries in the state, and (6) give consideration to the need for adequate quarters for the State Library. In addition, it is recommended that the central processing center for public libraries be removed from the State Library and coordinated with an expanded technical services center open to all libraries in the state. An assistant state librarian and an institutions librarian are to be appointed at the earliest possible date.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

63. Ford, Joseph P. and John T. Holden. A Study of Library Service in New Hampshire. Concord, The State Library and Department of Government of the University of New Hampshire, 1961. 47p. (New Hampshire. University. Department of Government. Governmental Series, No. 10).

BACKGROUND: This study was suggested by the state librarian in consultation with the governor and was financed with LSA funds. Most of the information used in the report was derived from questionnaires sent to public, school, and college libraries. A 91-percent response was reported from public libraries. In addition, "scores of libraries" were examined by members of the research team often accompanied by competent authorities. Lowell Martin's Library Service in Pennsylvania, 1958, served as a model for the study.

SUMMARY: Although less than 1 percent of New Hampshire's residents are denied access to a local public library, the quality of library service is found to be neither adequate nor uniform. Twenty-one recommendations regarding public libraries and 14 regarding school and college libraries are made for improving the scope and quality of library service in New Hampshire. Cooperation is seen as the key to future growth. Federated library systems are recommended as ideal for New Hampshire "because they permit effective cooperation without at the same time destroying local freedom of action." The State Library's branch offices are viewed as an ideal structure for developing a flexible system of federated library groups. Cooperative selection and purchasing as well as cooperative cataloging are advocated. In addition, academic libraries are to form a cooperative reference and research network. The surveyors conclude that "a sustained program of state aid is essential for improving library service in New Hampshire."

64. New Hampshire. Governor's Committee for Better Libraries. Libraries are for People; a Statewide Library Development Program for New Hampshire. Durham, Department of Government, University of New Hampshire, 1963. 23p.

(New Hampshire. University. Department of Government. Governmental Series No. 12).

BACKGROUND: The Committee for Better Libraries was appointed in October of 1961 to suggest steps to correct the weaknesses in local public library service revealed in Ford and Holden's A Study of Library Service in New Hampshire, 1961. The 60-member committee spent 16 months preparing the present report.

SUMMARY: The greatest single problem in New Hampshire's system of library service is the large number of small libraries, each operating in isolation. There is fine vertical cooperation from local libraries to the State Library, but horizontal cooperation is almost nonexistent. To remedy this deficiency a statewide library development program is proposed, based on the following principles:

(1) Each citizen should have the entire library resources of the state at his disposal. This goal can be reached through a borrower's card that is valid anywhere in the state and a union catalog to locate speedily the desired material.

(2) A comprehensive system of state financial assistance for local library development--including outright grants, matching grants, and professional assistance--should be linked to self-improvement programs on the part of local libraries.

(3) Each library participating in the system should belong to one of four Library Districts and should have a voice in District activities.

Legislation is proposed to implement the program, and the cost of putting the plan into operation over a six-year period is estimated. The estimated first-year cost is about nine cents per capita, and the sixth-year cost, about 60 cents per capita.

65. Arthur D. Little, Inc. A Plan for Library Cooperation in New Hampshire. [Cambridge], Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1967. 68p.

BACKGROUND: The New Hampshire State Library requested a study to facilitate long-range planning with regard to those aspects of library service covered by Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation), Title IV-A (Institutional Library Service), and Title IV-B (Library Service to the Physically Handicapped) of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966. Extensive data on library systems was provided by the State Library, and 54 interviews were held with library officials, administrators of institutions, and interested citizens.

SUMMARY: A coordinated library network is recommended for the 300 public, academic, and special libraries in New Hampshire. This network is to incorporate library service to the handicapped and to work in close association with institutional libraries. A centralized ordering and processing center is recommended, possibly in cooperation with the state of Vermont.

Communication is seen as the key to interlibrary cooperation. A computerized union catalog and union list of serials is to be established, every library is to be equipped with a telephone, and teletype facilities are to be installed in research and resource centers. Interlibrary loan is considered a "right," such service is to be extended to high school students, and a "triangle" delivery system is to be used to speed this service.

Working in close cooperation with the state library network, school libraries are to be coordinated on a statewide basis. A state library for the handicapped is to be established, and an Advisory Council for Institutional Libraries is to be created.

NEW JERSEY

66. New Jersey. Commission to Study Library Services. Better Libraries for New Jersey, Final Report of the Findings and Recommendations. Trenton, The Commission, 1956. 86p.

BACKGROUND: The Commission to Study Library Services was created by Joint Resolution Number 9, Laws of 1954. The Commission was charged with "(1) inquiring into the present condition of the library service available to the citizens of the municipalities and counties of New Jersey, (2) recommending what improvements should be made, and (3) developing a master plan for the improvement and adequate financing of library service throughout the State." The study is limited to free public libraries.

SUMMARY: The Commission reports that (1) more than 200,000 people in New Jersey lack free public library service of any kind; (2) more than one-half of the people spend less than $1.50 per capita on library service; (3) there are not enough books and other library materials available; (4) most present library units are too small to render adequate service; (5) there is a wide variation in the level of additional support required to bring the present library units up to a minimum level of service; (6) many libraries are staffed by persons with inadequate training and experience; (7) facilities for professional library training are now available but low salaries handicap recruitment; and (8) many library buildings are outmoded.

To improve present conditions the Commission calls for (1) a closely integrated program for the improvement of library services for all the people, (2) increased financial assistance for county and local libraries, (3) a strengthened state library extension service, (4) improved standards for professional librarians, and (5) adequate support for the training of professional librarians.

Recommended minimum aid and equalization aid are computed for the municipalities of New Jersey.

67. Martin, Lowell A., and Mary V. Gaver. Libraries for the People of New Jersey, or Knowledge for All. New Brunswick, New Jersey Library Association, Library Development Committee, 1964. 83p.

BACKGROUND: This report is the result of two years of intensive work. Six subcommittees carried out a series of investigations into different aspects of New Jersey libraries of all types, and a preliminary report was presented at the 1963 conference of the New Jersey Library Association. A series of all-day meetings was held during which (1) standards were established for library service in New Jersey, and (2) principles for an over-all state plan were developed. In addition, Mildred Sandoe spent two months visiting selected New Jersey libraries.

SUMMARY: It is concluded that "three-fourths of New Jersey residents do not have access to printed materials and library services to meet their full educational and informational needs. At the present time knowledge is not available to all." It is felt that "what New Jersey needs is a library network, with an outlet within reach of every person, and all the outlets functioning in a coordinated plan." To this end, minimum standards are established for New Jersey's public, school, college, and regional libraries. The network involves service on three levels: (1) the local level (local public libraries, school libraries, and college libraries); (2) the area level (22 area libraries are proposed); and (3) the research level (special collections and research resources are to be made available on a statewide basis). The third level of service is to be coordinated by a Library Reference and Referral Center located in the State Library.

The Committee recommends, further, that the State Library be strengthened in six areas: (1) personnel, (2) interlibrary loan service, (3) reference and referral service, (4) consultant service, (5) administration of financial aid, and (6) planning and research. A scholarship plan is also suggested.

The program outlined would increase the statewide expenditure for library service from $17,000,000 to $30,000,000 per year. The added expense, it is thought, could come from state and federal aid. Priorities are suggested for the program which is to be operational by 1970.

68. Nelson Associates, Inc. A Regional Reorganization Plan for New Jersey County Libraries. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1967. 54p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This study was undertaken in the summer of 1966 "to evaluate the role of the county library in the emerging New Jersey library pattern and to recommend appropriate changes which will contribute to improved library service throughout the state." Various means were used to obtain data: 88 interviews were held, questionnaires were sent to 120 member libraries, 44 non-member libraries, the administrators of 295 public school districts, and to 144 private schools. Basic statistical information was obtained from the New Jersey State Library.

SUMMARY: The New Jersey county library is reviewed with emphasis on its probable future role. The problems of the county library are discussed, and county library organization is rejected in favor of organization on a regional basis. A plan for regional library service systems is outlined. Legislation providing for the establishment of regional library service systems and their boards is recommended. The state librarian is to be empowered to devise standards for the regions and to prepare formulas for state aid. During the transitional period, when regional library service systems are being developed, it is suggested that county libraries improve total service by cutting back on various activities; bulk school loans, for example, are to be discontinued.

NEW YORK

69. New York. University. Commissioner of Education's Committee on Public Library Service. Report, 1957. University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 1958. 196p.

BACKGROUND: The Committee was appointed "to review the present status of public library service in New York State,

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to analyze and to evaluate the recent progress made and to make recommendations to continue the improvement and extension of library service to the people of the State." The methodology used in the study is varied: published statistical sources were utilized; questionnaires and interviews were used to compare a sample of system and non-system public libraries; a survey was made of field thinking on problems of library system organization; and case studies were made of successful and unsuccessful systems movements.

SUMMARY: New York pioneered the concept of larger units of library service. As early as 1945, a study by the State Education Department recommended the establishment of regional library centers (15 of them) in areas needing better service. This led to an experimental unit at Watertown in 1948. In 1949, Governor Dewey's Library Aid Committee made further recommendations culminating in a 1950 statute providing for state aid to county and multi-county library systems. The present study reports some findings that are highly favorable to the state aid law of 1950.

Thirty-nine specific recommendations are made. Recognizing that the primary responsibility for good library service rests with each community, the Committee recommends that the state encourage the formation of library systems by local initiative and make appropriate grants-in-aid to such systems. All systems, however, whether established or proposed, must submit plans to the Commissioner of Education. Minimum standards are to be enforced, but the local unit is to retain freedom of choice regarding financing and political organization. Federated, consolidated, and association systems are recommended, not to exceed 25 in number. Furthermore, state aid is recommended for the support of "extraordinary public research library facilities.

The State Library, which is to provide expanded interlibrary loan service to systems, is to be strengthened by the appointment of an Associate Commissioner of Education for library activities. An Advisory Council on Public Library Service is also recommended. A revised state aid formula is outlined; voluminous statistical data are reproduced; and a draft of proposed legislation is appended.

70. New York. University. Commissioner of Education's Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources. Report, 1961. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, 1962. 43p.

BACKGROUND: This report, originally issued in December of 1961, is now available in a new printed version issued in 1967 with different pagination. It succeeds the Committee's interim report A Cooperative Program for the Development of Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State, 1960. The Committee appointed by the Commissioner of Education in 1960 was charged with (1) ascertaining the character and source of existing and potential demands for advanced library information services, (2) surveying the existing reference and research library facilities including efforts made in the direction of cooperation, (3) analyzing the ability of existing facilities to meet the needs, and (4) reviewing technological developments, administrative and fiscal devices which might contribute to a solution to reference and research library problems.

SUMMARY: This study is divided into three parts: the problem, the present resources, and the solution. The Committee is convinced (1) that a solution to the problem of present inadequacies in the availability of reference and research materials must be found if New York is to maintain its present position of economic and intellectual leadership; (2) that this solution must be based on a total coordinated program which includes college, university, public, private, and special libraries; (3) that the state must assume a position of leadership by providing guidance and financial support; (4) that a regional organization must be created to make effective use of local resources and guide future development; and (5) that the plan must take into consideration college students and research and professional personnel.

The report recommends the stablishment of a nine-member State Reference and Research Library Resources Board to be responsible for determining statewide policies and guiding such policies at the regional level. A network of five or six, but not more than eleven regional reference and research library systems is to work closely with the state board. Each system is to be a corporate entity. To aid in the establishment of the regional systems, it is suggested that the state provide an establishment grant of $25,000. In addition, $10 is to be provided for each student enrolled in an institution of higher education, $6 of which is to go to the region, and $4 to the state; and $5 for each professional person, $1 of which is to go to the region, and $4 to the state.

The entire reference and research library services program is to be reviewed by the Commissioner of Education after five years of operation. Legislation establishing the program is appended to the study.

71. Nelson Associates, Inc. A Reference and Research Library Resources Plan for the Rochester Area. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1962. 58p.

BACKGROUND: This study was undertaken "to determine how the proposed legislation calling for a regional reference and research library system could be implemented in, and how it would affect, a specific area of the state." The seven-county area around Rochester was chosen for study. Five methods were employed: (1) relevant literature was reviewed, (2) interviews were held with 49 librarians from all types of libraries, (3) interviews were held with 74 users, (4) communication specialists were consulted, and (5) a preliminary report was presented for criticism.

SUMMARY: Interviews with reference and research users reveal a very substantial need for the type of service envisioned by the proposed legislation. Furthermore, the proposed program appears to offer an effective means of meeting the reference and research needs of the region, whereas voluntary cooperation alone, without funds for improved resources and services, is insufficient to meet these needs. The financing formula in the proposed legislation, however, does not allocate sufficient funds to meet minimal needs in the seven-county area studied.

The six fundamental requirements for a successful regional system of reference and research library service in the Rochester area are (1) an organization structure which provides for administration and coordination of both regional and statewide aspects of the program, (2) reciprocal loan privileges, (3) enriched library resources, (4) a reference center at Rochester Public Library and a research center at the University of Rochester, (5) a quick and effective means of communication among libraries, and (6) a rapid delivery service.

72. Goldstein, Harold. The Future Role of the New York State Library in Statewide Audiovisual Activities: a Survey with Recommendations. Urbana, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1963. 29p. (Also published as Occasional Paper, No. 70).

BACKGROUND: The surveyor was charged with defining the role of films and phonorecords at the state and system level, identifying statewide needs, reviewing and appraising existing patterns of service, making a five-year projection of use, recommending alternative programs of development and their costs, and checking current holdings and acquisitions in order to give suggestions for further development. To gain information an informal questionnaire was sent to all systems, and seven systems were visited.

SUMMARY: No library can meet either the letter or the spirit of the ALA public library standards without "a thorough and constant reevaluation of its services from the viewpoint of offering a complete array of materials and devices which are necessary in today's (and more so in tomorrow's) complicated struggle for existence."

It is recommended that the State Library eliminate the present film circuit within a reasonable period of time, and change the direction of the existing general collections of films and phonorecords by developing them into a specialized resource. An audiovisual consultant is to be retained by the State Library to provide in-service training and coordination at the system level. Basic film information, such as preview notes, is to be provided to systems, and a limited collection of materials is to be maintained for loan to systems.

It is recommended that systems work toward building system-owned film and phonorecord resources, plan in-service training programs, and produce and distribute audiovisual information bulletins.

73. Nelson Associates, Inc. Prospects for Library Cooperation in New York City: Planning for More Effective Utilization of Reference and Research Resources. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1963. Various pagings.

BACKGROUND: This report was initiated by an ad hoc committee of leading librarians of New York City and State and financed by the Old Dominion Foundation and the Council on Library Resources. Its general purpose is to examine the ways in which the proposed 3R's legislation would affect library use in New York City. Accordingly, reference and research needs are analyzed, present services are assessed, and the cost of operating a New York City regional system is estimated. Data were collected during the spring and summer of 1963 from existing literature and related studies, from interviews with staff members of all types of libraries in the New York area, and from about 4,500 questionnaires completed by the users of 12 libraries in New York City.

SUMMARY: This report demonstrates that there is urgent need to strengthen and coordinate the library resources of New York City. Library resources of the New York City area are described, the use made of its libraries is discussed by type and category of use, and the problems of libraries and library users are enumerated. Students make heavy use of the public libraries throughout the city and tend to use the most convenient library rather than the one with the best resources. In general, the problem of the user is one of locating a resource and obtaining it, not a lack of resources.

Proposals for cooperative solutions are reviewed and recommendations are made for (1) establishing a New York Library Service Authority, (2) building a reference library for undergraduates at 42nd Street, New York City, and (3) implementing a program for widespread interlibrary use among higher institutions by undergraduates, doctoral candidates, and faculties.

74. Nelson Associates, Inc. Strengthening and Coordinating Reference and Research Library Resources in New York State. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1963. 115p.

BACKGROUND: This study was requested by the State Department of Education because of a need to study the proposed reference and research library system "from the perspective of statewide needs and opportunities." Information was gained by three methods: (1) interviews, (2) an intensive search of pertinent library literature issued during the previous two years, and (3) presentation of a preliminary review of the findings of the study to 20 informed persons for discussion. In addition, a separate study was made of data processing. The results of the general literature search and the data processing literature search are appended to the report.

SUMMARY: It is felt that the state agency should concern itself primarily with administration, coordination, and liaison rather than attempting to provide direct service. A central communications network is to connect the seven regions suitable for establishing reference and research library systems: Niagara-Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Southern Tier, Hudson-Adirondack, Metropolitan New York, and Long Island. State aid is recommended to support 3R's agencies on the state and regional level and the activities undertaken by them. The major recommendations of the study are that (1) research needs of special subject fields be met within the total 3R's program rather than by separate management, (2) the State Library perform a backstopping function for the 3R's program only in areas of special strength, (3) advantage be taken of existing facilities and resources wherever possible, (5) the 3R's program be launched on a statewide basis and not conceived as a pilot program, (6) the establishment of the 3R's system not be delayed pending decisions about automated data processing equipment, and (7) the state agency recruit a staff to evaluate data processing projects currently in development and to assist in the development and coordination of new projects.

75. Nelson Associates, Inc. Basic Problems and Possibilities for a Reference and Research Library Resources System in Nassau and Suffolk Counties, New York. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1965. 44p.

BACKGROUND: This study was financed by a State Library grant to the Suffolk Cooperative Library System. Its purpose was to determine how the proposed legislation for a statewide reference and research library program might affect library planning in Nassau and Suffolk counties. The specific objectives were "to identify major reference and research library resources in Nassau and Suffolk Counties; to determine the needs of users of such resources; and to suggest ways of meeting these needs within the context of the financing formula for the proposed legislation." Basic data were derived from opinions of users and librarians in the two-county area.

SUMMARY: It is concluded that library resources for reference and research purposes are presently inadequate in the two-county area. Furthermore, the financing formula of the proposed legislation is not seen as offering a final solution to the problem.

The report recommends that special responsibilities be assigned to the following libraries: Mitchel Field, Hofstra University, Adelphi University, C. W. Post College, and the State University of New York at Stony Brook. The Nassau Library System and the Suffolk Cooperative Library System are to provide communication, transportation, business and public relations service on a contract basis. Interim needs are to be met by contract from appropriate New York City library agencies.

76. New York. Committee on Library Services in State Institutions. A Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions. Albany, Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council, 1965. 47p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: In 1963, the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council authorized the appointment of a Committee on Library Services in State Institutions. The Council suggested that the Committee (1) determine the library needs of the inmates and professional staff of the institutions, (2) determine what library services are presently available to meet these needs, (3) determine what additional library resources and services are or might be available from other sources, (4) estimate future needs, and (5) formulate a plan with specific recommendations for implementation.

SUMMARY: New York has more persons institutionalized than any other state, yet New York has no coordinated institutional library program. According to the latest statistics only 26¢ per inmate and only 98¢ per employee are spent per year on library materials. Recommendations are made to strengthen institutional libraries by providing qualified staff and suitable materials over a period of six years. Although standards for institutional libraries provide the frame of reference for evaluating library service, it is recognized that each state department must be considered individually. It is felt that a high level interdisciplinary library committee will continue to be necessary for administering this plan.

Successful implementation of the institutional library program requires (1) financing from specially appropriated funds, (2) positive support at all levels, (3) the training and employment of qualified professional librarians as well as additional nonprofessional assistants, (4) adequate up-to-date collections appropriate to each institution, and (5) provision of suitable facilities and adequate furnishings, equipment, and supplies.

Cost estimates for salaries and library materials are given for a six-year period. Implementation of the plan will cost $1,719,985 for the first year and $3,654,000 for the sixth year.

77. Reichmann, Felix. Library Resources in the Mid-Hudson Valley. Poughkeepsie, 1965. 511p.

BACKGROUND: This study was proposed by the Southeastern New York Library Resources Council, sponsored by the Mid-Hudson libraries and the Ramapo-Catskill Library Systems, and approved by the Library Extension Division, New York State Department of Education. The purpose of the survey was to study "the library resources in the eight Mid-Hudson counties of Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan, and Ulster in order to develop a plan of service in which assets would be shared, resources developed, and services extended." Six different questionnaires were sent to school, public, college, and special libraries, college faculties, public library trustees, and members of the community. In addition, 17 checklists were mailed. A broad sample of public libraries, and some school libraries, were visited.

SUMMARY: The region's history and present situation are discussed, all types of libraries are described, and projections are included. Numerous statistical tables supplement the text. Thirty-five specific recommendations are made. Regarding public libraries, it is recommended that (1) the Southeastern New York Library Resources Council work toward integrating all libraries in the area; (2) the Mid-Hudson Libraries and the Ramapo-Catskill Library Systems gradually combine their operations; (3) regional borrowing privileges be extended to all public libraries in the area; (4) support be raised to $3.50 or $4.00 per capita; and (5) steps be taken to make public library collections more attractive to sophisticated readers.

The Library of Congress classification is recommended for all academic libraries. All colleges are urged to join together in an informal federation giving reciprocal borrowing privileges to faculty members, allocating subject matter to certain libraries, and purchasing expensive titles jointly. One library is to be designated central reference and research library and a number of centralized services are suggested. These services include a union list of periodicals and series in book form, a central storage library, and a central audio-visual pool.

78. Garrison, Guy G., and Barbara O. Slanker. Library Resources in the North Country Area of New York State. Urbana, Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1966. 104p.

BACKGROUND: This 3R's study was proposed by the North Country Reference and Research Resources Council and financed by a grant from the New York State Library through the North Country Library System and the Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System. The area under consideration includes Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Essex, and Franklin counties. The purpose of this report is to examine existing resources in the area, explore the need for advanced reference and research materials, and make recommendations for ways (1) to achieve maximum utilization of existing resources, (2) to coordinate future development of area resources and services, and (3) to achieve formalized access to state and national library resources at the research level. Information was derived from field visits, interviews, questionnaires, and checklists.

SUMMARY: The present study, unlike previous 3R's reports, is concerned with an area which is largely rural, industrially underdeveloped, and remote from metropolitan areas. Major libraries in the area are described; questionnaire data are presented on faculty library use; checklist data are given for reference and periodical resources; the subject distribution of resources, areas of strength and weakness, and resources in contiguous areas are included.

Although the North Country area does not meet the minimum requirements for a 3R's system, it is recommended that the New York State Library recognize the North Country Council as a reference and research resources system as defined by the statewide plan, and that standards be modified to permit at least provisional registration for this system. If the North Country Council is approved as a 3R's system, it is recommended that the Council establish a permanent office and appoint a permanent staff. Once established, the Council is to develop an integrated cooperative program including projects in four areas: (1) general administrative planning, (2) bibliographic aids and devices, (3) communication techniques, and (4) shared resources. These projects include a universal borrower's card, centralized processing, a regional union catalog and union list of serials, teletype, telephone, and photocopy service, facsimile transmission, library applications of data processing, subject specialization, and interlibrary loan.

79. Nelson Associates, Inc. Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1966. 34p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This survey, which was undertaken for the New York State Library, was conducted simultaneously with two other studies done by Nelson Associates: Feasibility of School and College Library Processing Through Public Library Systems in New York State, 1966; and The Feasibility of Further Centralizing the Technical Processing Operations of the Public Libraries of New York City, 1966. The present study was designed to determine (1) the optimum number of processing centers required to meet the needs of the public library systems, and (2) the best method for the development of catalogs for the member libraries in systems. The latter includes exploration of the feasibility of book catalogs. Various methods were used throughout the study: general questionnaires were sent to all systems, field visits were made to selected systems, processing costs for 19 systems were studied, and general attitudes were studied in depth in five systems. A statistical analysis of library processing costs is provided. In addition, the Theodore Stein Company supplied data processing information.

SUMMARY: System members are, on the whole, pleased with system centralized processing. In 1964-65, the 22 systems cataloged a total of 262,000 titles, only 45,000 of which were unique.

The study finds that differences in cataloging methods are not great enough to preclude a single cataloging center for all 22 systems. Accordingly, one center is recommended to meet the acquisition and cataloging needs of all libraries in the state, including those of New York City. Three centers are proposed to meet the physical processing needs of upstate libraries, and no further centralization is recommended for New York City libraries. Regarding the development of catalogs, one union catalog is proposed for the six or seven largest libraries in the state, and nine regional catalogs in book form are recommended for the holdings of the 20 largest libraries in each region. At the present time, a union catalog for each region is not considered economical. Computers are to be used extensively in acquisition, cataloging, and physical processing.

The report suggests that the most uneconomical volume for a processing center is about 100,000 items annually. As the volume decreases, or increases to about 400,000, the cost tends to decrease. The proposed processing network is to produce an annual savings of approximately $880,000 on the statewide basis. About three years of system design and programming and two more years of testing will be needed to make the network operational. The processing center is to serve only public libraries at first.

80. Nelson Associates, Inc. Feasibility of School and College Library Processing through Public Library Systems in New York State. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1966. 12p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This report, prepared for the New York State Library, supplements two concurrent studies also done by Nelson Associates: Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State, 1966; and The Feasibility of Further Centralizing the Technical Processing Operations of the Public Libraries of New York City, 1966. The question of whether the recommended centralized processing system for public libraries should offer its services to schools and colleges in the state is examined. Questionnaires were sent to 18 private schools (4 were returned), 95 public school systems (47 were returned), and 81 private junior and senior colleges (49 were returned).

SUMMARY: Six factors are analyzed: attitudes toward centralized processing, potential volume, nature of the requirements, quality of service, costs, and timetable. It is recommended that schools and colleges not be included in the program at the outset. It is felt that the timetable for the proposed plans could not meet the urgent needs of the schools and that the inclusion of the school and colleges would cause delays in service to public libraries. It is noted, however, that there are no inherent reasons--arising from the nature of cataloging in schools and colleges--why a common program could not be developed eventually.

81. Nelson Associates, Inc. Possibilities for a Reference and Research Library System in the Buffalo-Niagara Region. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1966. 54p.

BACKGROUND: This report concluded a survey to determine how the principal library resources of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Erie, Genessee, Niagara, and Orleans counties might be effectively utilized in a regional 3R's system. It was financed by a State Library grant to the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library. Survey procedure depended heavily on title counts of the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library and the University of Buffalo. In addition, a questionnaire was sent to a number of major industrial research institutions. Librarians and public officials were also asked to supply data.

SUMMARY: Public library resources, academic library resources, and special library resources are examined separately. The collections of the Buffalo and Erie County Public Library and the State University at Buffalo libraries are viewed as keystones for any program in the area. A projected estimate of the funds available under the 3R's financing formula is given for the year 1970.

Specifically, it is recommended (1) that the BECPL and the State University at Buffalo serve as primary resources in most subject areas; (2) that the State University College at Buffalo serve as principal reference center for all undergraduates in the Buffalo area except those of the State University of Buffalo; (3) that SUNY College at Fredonia serve undergraduate needs southwest of Buffalo; (4) that Niagara University serve undergraduate needs northwest of Buffalo; (5) that St. Bonaventure University serve as a supplementary research level center in a regional program; (6) that BECPL continue to serve business and commercial interests in the community; and (7) that special libraries in the area regularize access to their facilities and material resources to the extent possible.

82. Skipper, James E. State Subject Resources Centers for the New York State 3R's Program. [Albany, New York State Library, 1966.]

This study has never been officially released.

83. Arthur D. Little, Inc. The 3R's Program: Meeting Industry's Informational Needs. [Cambridge], Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1967. 71p.

BACKGROUND: The New York State Library authorized this study "to determine the informational needs of business and industry and to relate these to the programs provided to serve them." The objectives of the Reference and Research Library Resources (3R's) Program and the State Technical Services Program (STSP) are examined, and the possibilities for cooperation within the organizational structure of both is explored. Consideration is given to existing laws, to financial support available to serve the informational needs of business, and to the finances required for an over-all program. Three basic sources of data were used--prior studies, interviews, and a questionnaire. About 50 in-depth interviews were performed and a questionnaire was sent to more than 1,100 special libraries in the state. A 30 percent response was received.

SUMMARY: The questionnaire response indicates that the information needs of employees who have access to corporate libraries are being met. About 90 percent of the persons involved in business and industry, however, do not have access to special libraries. It seems that at present the primary sources of information for most businessmen and engineers, etc., are trade magazines, trade associations, and word-of-mouth communications.

Currently the STSP Project is the only state-sponsored program attempting to convince businessmen and engineers of the applicability of technical information to their problems. It is recommended that the 3R's Program encourage these efforts by supporting the STSP.

Specifically, it is recommended that New York State (1) provide library support to the STSP, (2) enlist publicity support from the STSP, (3) establish a coordination council for the 3R's Program and the STSP, (4) establish a business and industry reference center in each of the nine 3R's regions, (5) extend the New York State Interlibrary Loan network to out-of-state resources, (6) provide non-book materials, (7) develop improved inventory tools on a regional and statewide basis, (8) restructure the interloan system, (9) increase the funding for the 3R's Program, (10) develop a capability for computerized bibliographic searches at the state and regional level, (11) improve the organization of the 3R's Program, and (12) promote the 3R's Program on a regional basis.

84. Goldstein, Harold. The Continuing Role of the New York State Library in Statewide Audiovisual Activities. [Urbana], 1967. 34p.

BACKGROUND: The consultant was asked "to review the status and development of audiovisual activities in 1966, and to report on suitable steps for increased development in the years ahead. Data were gathered on field visits, and an advisory committee assisted in the study.

SUMMARY: The audiovisual progress at the state level during the years 1963-1966 is reviewed, with accomplishments and failures being noted.

Regarding materials, it is recommended that the New York State Library expand its 16-mm collection and its phono-record collection in non-musical areas, establish a demonstration-type collection of various audiovisual materials, and contract with Syracuse University Film Service, on the pilot basis, for 16mm film titles suitable for system use.

Regarding services, it is recommended that the State Library establish a more detailed and complete audiovisual bulletin, finance the establishment and maintenance of union catalogs of audiovisual materials, fund a study of interlibrary loan practices for audiovisual materials, and investigate the hiring of specialists for an in-service audiovisual training program.

It is recommended that each system be self-sufficient in audiovisual materials for general use. Each system headquarters is to have a full-time audiovisual librarian, maintain adequate audiovisual reference resources, and act as a clearinghouse for audiovisual materials and service information. Systems are also to conduct workshops.

It is noted that the 3R's Program has implications for audiovisual service. Inter-system audiovisual activity is advocated.

85. Nelson Associates, Inc. Implementing Centralized Processing for the Public Libraries of New York State. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1967. 35p.

BACKGROUND: This study, undertaken at the request of the Board of Trustees of the Association of New York Libraries for Technical Services (ANYLTS), examines the nature and scope of the tasks confronting the Board in implementing a single acquisition-cataloging center for the public libraries in the state. The Theodore Stein Company assisted in the study which was made between May and November of 1967.

SUMMARY: The report takes the form of a blueprint of an implementation scheme to be followed by the ANYLTS Board. A two-phase pilot project is viewed as essential to the implementation of the program. This project is to test computerized acquisition-cataloging for a single system and the further centralization of these functions for two or more systems. Specific tasks confronting the ANYLTS Board are discussed, such as selecting a site, organizing the center, establishing statewide cataloging and acquisition standards, and financing the center. A timetable for implementation is provided emphasizing the next 15 months. The first phase, testing human and machine aspects of the new procedures, is to be completed by 1970, and the center is to be fully operational by the end of 1973. A concluding section discusses the status of system technical processing during the implementation period.

86. New York. University. Emerging Library Systems; the 1963-66 Evaluation of the New York State Public Library System. Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department, Division of Evaluation, 1967. 291p.

BACKGROUND: In 1958 the state legislature adopted most of the proposals of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Public Library Service; by 1961 the last public library system had received its charter; and by 1963 State Library officials felt the need for a careful look at the entire systems program. In 1964 the State Education Department's Office for Research and Special Studies began its two-year evaluation with Lowell Martin, Herbert Goldhor, and S. Gilbert Prentiss serving as consultants. Information was gathered from annual reports, from interviews conducted in each system headquarters, in each central library, and in a sample of local libraries. In addition, checklists, performance questions, and user questionnaires were employed. The most recent and authoritative population estimates are used throughout, and the bulk of the data is for 1964.

SUMMARY: Today 22 systems include all 62 counties and serve over 98 percent of New York's area and people. This all-encompassing evaluation lists the services offered by these systems; describes their resources; organization, management, government, and finance; covers accessibility, users, and uses of public libraries; covers the role of the state in promoting library development; lists the special problems of New York City libraries; and also lists trends and changing concepts.

Nineteen general recommendations are made, based on needs uncovered by the study. A coordinated statewide library program serving library needs on all levels is recommended. The present public library systems are to be developed for coordination of all library service in their areas, including school and college libraries. Particularly in small communities, public and school library resources and services are to be coordinated, by contract if necessary.

Because at least half of the users of the public library are students, attention must be given to adjusting public library services and facilities to meet the needs of this group. State aid, it is noted, should be based on the principle that every community should have at least a minimum level of public library service for its residents. This level is to be achieved through state equalization aid. In addition, there is need to strengthen central libraries, to develop an intermediate level of service, to establish clear policies on interlibrary loan, and to increase efficiency in acquisition and provision of resources. The utilization of manpower is to be under continuous study with an intensive review of each system every three years and a review of statewide programs every six years.

87. New York. University. A Primer of Public Library Systems in New York State. [Albany], University of the State of New York, State Education Department, New York State Library, Division of Library Development, Rev. ed., 1967. 19p.

BACKGROUND: Updates a 1964 publication by the same title.

SUMMARY: Briefly describes library systems, the purpose of systems, system membership, types of system organization, and the financing of library systems. Consolidated, federated, and cooperative library systems exist in New York. Services provided by systems include interlibrary loan privileges, centralized processing, book selection meetings and shared book selection tools, consultant services, bookmobile service, audiovisual programs, rotating book collections, and public relations help. The New York formula for state aid to library systems is also discussed.

NORTH CAROLINA

88. Downs, Robert B., ed. Resources of North Carolina Libraries. Raleigh, Governor's Commission on Library Resources, 1965. 236p.

BACKGROUND: The Governor's Commission on Library Resources was instructed to make a comprehensive survey of all types of library resources in the state, to measure these resources against present and future needs, and to come up with recommendations for meeting the state's growing and changing library needs. Members of the Commission took personal responsibility for conducting a public opinion poll reaching about 250 citizens. In addition, 257 faculty members, representing all senior colleges in the state, supplied critical analyses of the adequacy of library service in their institutions.

SUMMARY: Education, broadly conceived, is seen as a remedy for the low income status of many citizens of North Carolina, and libraries are recognized as an integral part of any sound system of education.

The Commission and library surveyors recommend (1) that the budget of the State Library be increased 100 percent within five years to enable that agency to expand and strengthen its services; (2) that the State Library consider expanding the processing center to make centralized processing available to all types of libraries and work toward a more complete union catalog of public library and state agency holdings; (3) that a constitutional amendment be sought to include public libraries as a necessary public expense so that tax funds may be used for public library support; (4) that state aid to public libraries be increased; (5) that larger units of service be adopted as a goal; (6) that bookmobile service be re-evaluated from the standpoint of effectiveness; (7) that support for university libraries be increased and faculty status be granted to qualified librarians; (8) that senior college, junior college, and school libraries accept their respective standards as immediate goals; (9) that close cooperation be encouraged between special libraries and research libraries, and between public libraries and school libraries; and (10) that an aggressive campaign be undertaken to bring qualified students into the library profession.

A statewide listing is provided for archives, manuscript collections, and special subject collections.

NORTH DAKOTA

89. Berninghausen, David K., et al. Library Service in North Dakota; Report of a Survey Conducted for the State Library Commission and the State Historical Society. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Library School, 1966. 70p.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this report is "to analyze the population and economic trends in North Dakota, the existing library resources and services, the role of the State Library Commission, the role of the State Historical Library, and the present laws, and to recommend a plan for long-range development of library services throughout the state." A preliminary study was made of information about the state and its libraries; questionnaires were sent to all public libraries, public library boards, academic libraries, and the principals of all accredited public schools; and visits were made to selected agencies and libraries.

SUMMARY: Many of North Dakota's library problems are peculiar to a basically rural state with a sparse population. Over one-third of the people of North Dakota have no library service at all. Based upon the questionnaire returns, there are only three qualified public librarians in the state. Many existing libraries are too small to provide adequate service, and only six county and three regional libraries have been established. On the positive side, however, the surveyors feel that with the help of the federal and state governments, North Dakota can afford modern library services.

It is recommended that librarians, trustees, and government officials of North Dakota study Standards for Library Functions at the State Level and use this document as a basic reference tool to guide in the planning of state library service. In addition, 40 specific recommendations are made. A strengthened and reorganized state library is to promote cooperative federations of public libraries, and four regional library resource centers are to be developed at Bismarck, Fargo, Grand Forks, and Minot.

OHIO

90. Ohio. State Library. The Plan's the Thing; a Proposal for Extending Library Service in Ohio. Annual Report, 1959, Part One. Columbus, Ohio State Library, 1959. 31p.

BACKGROUND: The purpose of this plan is "to extend library service to all residents of the state and to make fullest use of the existing library facilities in the state."

SUMMARY: The main tenets of the plan are that the state should reimburse major libraries for providing services to all the people of the state, and that nine storage and service centers should be established at strategic locations throughout the state. One or two centralized processing centers are recommended, also.

The cost of the plan is estimated and progress to date is recorded. Regarding the latter, one finds (1) that two regional bookmobile centers were started in 1958, (2) that a centralized purchasing and processing center was established at Barnesville to serve nine counties, and (3) that a statewide centralized cataloging and processing center was established in Columbus to serve public and school libraries.

OKLAHOMA

91. Francis R. St. John, Library Consultants, Inc. Oklahoma Library Survey; a Statewide Survey of Libraries and Plan for Library Development in Oklahoma. New York, Francis R. St. John, Library Consultants, Inc., 1965. 98p.

BACKGROUND: The Oklahoma Council on Libraries requested a comprehensive survey of public and other types of libraries to the extent that they affect public libraries. The purpose of the survey was "to accurately determine the present state of Oklahoma's public libraries, the future needs, and the means to achieve the goal of the best possible library service to all citizens of the state." Material resources, personnel, facilities, support funds, etc., were examined for both the state and local levels of library service. The field work for the study was done during the summer of 1964. The first phase of the study consisted of the collection, organization, and evaluation of basic data pertaining to public libraries. The second phase consisted of an in-depth survey of representative resources and their distribution, an estimate of the Oklahoma economic situation as it affects libraries, a projection of library needs, and the formulation of recommendations.

SUMMARY: All types of libraries are examined, and separate recommendations are made for public libraries, school libraries, college and university libraries, and library education. Regarding public libraries, 13 of the 27 counties have no tax-supported library service, and 46 counties spend 50 cents or less per capita on library service. Only three library systems are operating in the state. Furthermore, two-fifths of the libraries reporting do not meet current standards for the size of bookstock, audiovisual services are limited, and only 20 libraries employ professional librarians. The following recommendations are made for the improvement of public library service: (1) that $3.00 per capita be established as the present standard for minimum support; (2) that systems of multi-county or city-county libraries be developed under standards and plans established by the State Library; (3) that the state of Oklahoma recognize its responsibility for the development of public libraries by adopting a program of state aid to libraries; and (4) that Oklahoma take immediate action to benefit from available federal aid.

A reorganized and expanded Oklahoma State Library is the keystone in a comprehensive development plan. A study of the feasibility of electonic transmission of material between the University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State University, and the State Library is recommended. State aid for system development under the proposed program would amount to about $5,800,000. This includes per capita grants, matching grants, area grants, and contracts with strong college or public libraries to provide support collections.

OREGON

92. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Library Development Project Reports. Edited by Morton Kroll. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1960-61. 4 vols. Contents. Vol. 1, The Public Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 2, Elementary and Secondary School Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 3, College, University, and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 4, Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest.

The annotation for this item is found under Washington.

93. Phillips, Mary E., and Catherine Lauris. Public Libraries in Oregon. Eugene, University of Oregon Press, 1962. 126p. (Also published as Oregon. University. Bureau of Business Research. Studies, No. 9).

BACKGROUND: Undertaken at the request of the Trustees of the Oregon State Library, this study attempts to provide adequate basic data on existing public library service to permit planning to meet Oregon's present and future library needs. General background material and projections of population and costs were furnished by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Oregon. Basic information was taken from reports submitted to the Oregon State Library by public libraries. In addition, six field trips were made, and in all, 47 public libraries were visited. All projections are for the year 1975.

SUMMARY: From this detailed study comes the conclusion that Oregon needs better library service than it has. Sections of the study include "Library Boards," "The Public Library and the School," and "Future Requirements for Oregon Public Libraries." The most important recommendations of the study are (1) that library systems are the most satisfactory means of providing adequate service; (2) that the State Library Board of Trustees be given the authority (a) to provide leadership and set standards for adequate service, (b) to allocate funds for a program of state aid, and (c) to administer a certification program; (3) that in-service training be initiated, but that trained librarians should be placed in charge as soon as is practicable; (4) that the State Library Board of Trustees avail itself of the growing trend in Oregon toward joint effort among various governmental agencies; and (5) that a long-range program of public education is needed to restore the public library to its proper position of equality with the public school.

94. Davidson, Rose, ed. Oregon County Library Service, 1965. Salem, Oregon State Library, 1966. 65p.

SUMMARY: This is a collection of 13 short articles related to county library service in Oregon. A section on "County Library Development" includes articles on promoting county library development, cooperation between libraries, and establishing and financing a county library system. A section on "County Library Service" discusses metropolitan library service, branch libraries, bookmobile service, reference service, film service, children and young adult services, and service to schools. Throughout, the emphasis is on a particular Oregon county library. A section on "Comprehensive Planning for State-Wide Library Service in Oregon" contains articles on the role of the Oregon Library Association in statewide planning and the role of the trustee in library development. In addition, federally supported library development projects are described.

95. Carlson, William H. Oregon State Institutional Library Services; Analysis and Recommendations. Salem, Oregon State Library, 1967. 105p.

BACKGROUND: This is a Title IV-A study undertaken for the Oregon State Library and financed by LSCA funds. An advisory committee was created by the State Library with the assistance of the Oregon State Board of Control. The surveyor prepared a comprehensive questionnaire in consultation with the advisory committee. Following the distribution of the questionnaire, the surveyor visited all of the eleven state institutions.

SUMMARY: The Oregon scene is described, institutional library concerns are reviewed, and institutional libraries are considered as a group. An evaluation, followed by recommendations, is given for each institution. Institutional libraries, it is felt, do not have common problems and needs just because they serve institutions. They are, in fact, as different as the institutions which maintain them.

Four overriding general recommendations emerge which encompass the recommendations made for the individual libraries. They are as follows: (1) that a new Division of Institutional Library Service be established in the State Library; (2) that definite goals and target dates be developed for bringing the major institutional libraries under professional direction; (3) that the State Library upgrade its holdings in areas of interest to institutions; and (4) that the Oregon Library Association be encouraged to establish a committee to be concerned with institutionalized citizens and to make these citizens aware, as they are released, of the library facilities in open society.

A three-phase program is outlined which is to be completed by 1973. Phase I calls for adding three professional positions, based in the State Library, to direct the programs of all the institutions. Phase II calls for four more professional positions, and Phase III calls for nine professional positions based directly in the institutions. The administrative relationships implied in Phase III are left open-ended. Cost estimates are given for each phase--the annual cost for Phase I (1967-69) is estimated at $42,820; the annual cost for Phase III (1971-73) is estimated at $118,440.

96. Giles, Philip G. Planning Library Service for the Physically Handicapped, Phase I. Salem, Oregon State Library, 1967. 34p.

This report was not available for annotation.

PENNSYLVANIA

97. Greenaway, Emerson. "Library Development Committee," Pennsylvania Library Association Bulletin, XIII (Summer, 1957), 8-10.

SUMMARY: The plan calls for "a vitalized state-wide library service" based on the premise that "all children and adults in the Commonwealth, wherever they may reside, should be provided with convenient access to books and information services through public, school college and university and special libraries, each fulfilling its own function, but with cooperative planning for each marketing or geographic area and for the entire state."

Specific goals are outlined for library service at the state, regional, and local levels. The State Library is assigned a leadership role and state aid is recommended. Regional libraries with large central book collections are seen as a means of supplementing local libraries.

98. Martin, Lowell, et al. Library Service in Pennsylvania, Present and Proposed. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State Library, 1958. 177p. Supplement, 1958. 95p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 1).

BACKGROUND: This survey was commissioned by the state librarian at the request of the governor. A detailed questionnaire was sent to 367 public libraries in the state; 309 of which were returned. A shorter questionnaire was sent to 360 college and special libraries, 308 of which were returned. As a follow-up, personal visits were made to a sample of 153 libraries. In addition, six contrasting regions within the state were studied intensively in field visits.

SUMMARY: Pennsylvania library service was found to be "seriously deficient for meeting the needs of the State, and seriously lagging behind developments in other states." Statistically, 2,161,526 Pennsylvanians have no local library service, and 5,771,527 have inadequate service. Pennsylvania spends $.83 per capita on public library service, while New York spends $2.40, and Ohio, $2.68.

A coordinated statewide structure for library service is proposed. Standards for library service in Pennsylvania are established on three levels: (1) for local libraries, (2) for district library centers, and (3) for state-level regional resource centers. Every reader is to have a local library within

15 or 20 minutes of his home, a subject library within an hour, and a research library within a day. Twenty-seven regional and four specialized centers are designated. Subject responsibilities are assigned to the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania State Library, Pennsylvania State University Library, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Legislation is proposed to clarify the status of the State Library and to implement other recommendations. Standards are established for a system of state aid to libraries. It is recommended that the budget of the State Library be doubled so that it may serve as the regular center of Pennsylvania's library program, administer the grant program, and promote good library service throughout the state. The proposals would raise the espenditure for public library service from $9,000,000 to $24,000,000.

99. Beasley, Kenneth E., and Carl E. Robinson. A Study and Recommendations of Library Districts for Pennsylvania. University Park, Institute of Public Administration, Pennsylvania State University, 1962. 85p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 2).

BACKGROUND: "At the request of the State Librarian, the Institute of Public Administration undertook this independent study for the purpose of recommending the boundaries of up to 30 library districts, as authorized by law, and the libraries to serve as the district centers."

"All of the major libraries were visited and inspected as well as many smaller ones. Libraries that were possible district centers were examined for such things as adequacy of physical facilities, quality of book collections, location in reference to the surrounding population, interest in being a district center, and general local financial support. Trade area, population density and growth, general existing and proposed road patterns, and natural ties of one community with another were other factors that were evaluated. All libraries desiring to be a district center were given consideration."

SUMMARY: Act 188, General Assembly of 1961, is the fruition of many ideas expressed in Lowell Martin's 1957 survey of Pennsylvania libraries. Recognizing that the availability of books and other reading material is no longer an exclusively local matter, this legislation provides for grants-in-aid to such district libraries as are designated by the state librarian and to the four regional centers. The Martin study outlined 27 districts and assigned duties to district centers. The present report recommends nearly half of the districts proposed in the earlier study.

Statistical descriptions of the districts and district centers form the largest part of this study. Data are also given on the regional basis, and districts are arranged by regions.

In addition, the study notes a number of problems relating to the administration of the district system: (1) inadequate statistical data about libraries in the state, (2) differences in the quality of book collections, (3) library individualism, (4) because of their size, neither Pittsburgh nor Philadelphia fit into the district system, (5) the necessity for sub-centers in several sparsely populated areas and the accompanying administrative problems, (6) the use of college and university libraries as district centers (five are recommended), (7) the added burden placed on the Pennsylvania State Library by the smaller district centers, (8) the coordination and supervision of districts, and (9) the legal problems posed by association libraries and county libraries.

100. Beasley, Kenneth E. A Statistical Reporting System for Local Public Libraries. University Park, Institute of Public Administration, The Pennsylvania State University, 1964. 42p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 3).

BACKGROUND: This study was conducted at the request of the Pennsylvania State Library. "The core of the data comes from personal visits to more than 60 libraries in 1960-61 in a study leading to the organization of 30 districts as provided in the 1961 Pennsylvania Library Code." A case study was made at the Mifflin County Library. Later, two to four days were spent visiting each of eleven libraries which agreed to allow researchers to collect statistics pertinent to measuring the quantity and quality of a library program.

SUMMARY: Four types of statistical data are considered: (1) the data needed by the state agency to administer a statewide program, (2) the internal data kept by the individual library to facilitate decision making, (3) the data necessary for local public reporting, and (4) the data necessary for research purposes.

Librarians are criticized for failing to develop a uniform reporting system. The author concludes that "the failure to develop uniform reporting almost suggests a parochial feeling that the people of each state are truly unique, a position which is hardly defensible in light of modern sociological and psychological knowledge. Even within a state, uniform symbols are not widely accepted." To remedy this situation a detailed reporting system is outlined. The recommendations reflect the author's conviction that "many of the practices and procedures in library work can be quantified in a meaningful manner." Most of the recommendations are applicable to public libraries throughout the nation.

101. Goldstein, Harold. A Strengthened Audiovisual Program for Pennsylvania. n.p., 1965. 34p.

BACKGROUND: Non-print resources and services were mentioned only in passing in Lowell Martin's Library Service in Pennsylvania, 1958. It is evident that at that time audiovisual concerns were considered to be of secondary importance. The present report was commissioned "to focus on the problem of upgrading audiovisual services for Pennsylvania libraries in relation to the total problem of better library service throughout the state."

SUMMARY: The role of audiovisual activities in modern library service is discussed, the school audiovisual program and the public library audiovisual program in Pennsylvania are described, and weaknesses are pointed out. The Holloway Committee's proposal "Film Service Development Program for Pennsylvania Libraries" is appended to the study.

The Pennsylvania State Library is assigned a leadership role in developing audiovisual services on a statewide basis. Films are given first priority, but other visual aids are included in the total program. Three regional film centers--Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State University, and The Free Library of Philadelphia--are to provide statewide film service through the 29 district library centers as outlined under the Holloway plan. Eventually, statewide distribution responsibility might rest on Pennsylvania State University's film resources if an equitable plan of reimbursement can be worked out. District libraries are to be provided with minimum equipment immediately, and a training program is to be embarked upon. It will cost $248,500 to bring Pennsylvania's statewide audiovisual program up to standard.

102. Martin, Lowell A. Progress and Problems of Pennsylvania Libraries: A Re-Survey. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State Library, 1967. 59p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 6).

BACKGROUND: Commissioned by the Pennsylvania State Library, this study has two purposes: (1) "to determine the extent to which the 1958 Pennsylvania library program has been achieved," and (2) "to propose a revised or new program to meet present and emerging needs in the Commonwealth." Data were obtained from the annual reports of public libraries to the State Library for the year 1965-66. Field visits were made to all district centers, the four regional resource centers, and a sample of 160 libraries. In addition, supplementary studies were made of interlibrary loans and educational services to libraries. The assumption that readers would travel up to one hour to use district center libraries was tested by sampling 90 percent of the users of ten district centers over a two-week period.

SUMMARY: This re-survey is structured around the major shortcomings revealed in the 1958 study. Although the basic elements of the earlier study still apply today, the emphasis and priorities have been readjusted for the period ahead. Eighty-five specific recommendations are made, and the final chapter lists priorities.

Much progress has been made since 1958. The Library Code of 1961 implemented the library development program outlined in the 1958 program; 900,000 more people now have library service. The statewide system is functioning--some local libraries have been strengthened by district affiliation, and the four regional library resource centers are serving the entire state. It is noted, however, that the 1958 plan has not been fully tested because the recommended financial support was not provided until 1966.

A statewide network will become increasingly necessary in the 1970's with the electronic communication of information from large centers. Intermediate library units are proposed for the rural areas of the state, and library support is to be mandated at the county level. Revised standards are established for district centers, and additional district subcenters are called for because few persons will travel more than 45 minutes to use library resources. Additional districts are recommended for the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia areas.

A strengthened State Library is to play a leadership role in implementing the proposed program costing about $48,000,000 to $49,000,000 per year. This is about $4.30 per capita.

103. Monat, William R., Lawrence K. Pettit, and Philip M. Clark. The Public Library and Its Community; A Study of the Impact of Library Services in Five Pennsylvania Cities. State College, The Institute of Public Administration, The Pennsylvania State University, 1967. 162p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 7).

BACKGROUND: In January, 1965, the State Library commissioned this study to determine the impact of public library service in five medium-sized Pennsylvania cities. It was hoped that four questions could be answered: (1) "Who uses the library, for what purposes, and with what frequency?", (2) "What attitudes do users and non-users hold about the local library and its financial support?", (3) "What is the community environment for library services?", and (4) "How is the library governed and managed?"

Regarding methodology, interviews were held with community leaders, library board members, and librarians; a questionnaire was sent to a sample of the library card holders in each city; and a personal interview survey was conducted on a cross section of the residents of one city so that card holders could be compared to non-card holders. The following cities were selected for their different geographic, economic, and social characteristics: Altoona, Erie, Pottsville, Lancaster, and Williamsport.

SUMMARY: This study describes the library's urban environment, the library within the community, the library's public, the public's use of the public library, and the public's view of the public library. In addition, a special study was made of Lycoming County to give a picture of the library within the total community by comparing card holders and non-card holders.

It was found (1) that the library's public includes the most literate, well-to-do, and influential strata of the community (thus corroborating the descriptions of Berelson, Campbell, and Metzner 20 years ago); (2) that the consuming public is generally pleased with present library service; (3) that the consuming public gives the library a higher position in terms of increasing financial support than other local public services; (4) that there appears to be a generally favorable bias toward the library within the community; (5) that the library is not regarded as part of the local public service system, but that no barriers exist to a movement in that direction; (6) that there is acceptance and movement toward the concept of library systems; (7) that the source of innovation and the driving force for change must come from the professional librarians; and (8) that the libraries examined were not availing themselves of the full range of opportunities for expanded library service.

104. Vann, Sarah K. Southeastern Pennsylvania Processing Center Feasibility Study: Final Report. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania State Library, 1967. 278p. (Pennsylvania State Library Monographs, No. 4).

BACKGROUND: This study was requested by the Free Library of Philadelphia and financed through the Pennsylvania State Library with LSCA funds. Its major purpose was "to consider acquisition and centralized processing specifically in terms of service to the Philadelphia Library District, and the potentials for service on a larger service area base." Information was obtained for the Philadelphia Library District and for existing centralized processing programs throughout the nation by means of questionnaires, visits, personal correspondence, and published reports.

SUMMARY: The final report of this study is divided into two parts: "Centralized Processing for the Philadelphia Library District" and "Centralized Processing: An Appraisal of Some Existing Programs or Centers." It is concluded (1) that a centralized processing center should not be created for the Philadelphia Library District alone, and (2) that a coordinated plan for a statewide centralized cataloging and classification program for public libraries should be initiated. It is recommended that the State Library subsidize two centralized processing centers for public libraries each serving specified geographic areas. These centers are to prepare and distribute cards and a book catalog of all titles available, but not identifying holdings of each participating library. Ordering is to be centralized at the district level and each district center is to maintain a union catalog of titles held by member libraries. The Catalog of Books of the Free Library of Philadelphia is to serve as an index to the collections of the Philadelphia Library District and as a bibliographic guide to the resources of all the district libraries. In addition, it is suggested that academic libraries and school libraries move toward a centralized cataloging and classification service or a full processing program.

The second part of the study includes general recommendations regarding scope of service, kind of membership, and policies and procedures for centralized processing programs.

RHODE ISLAND

105. Humphry, John A., and Lucille Wickersham. Library Cooperation; the Brown University Study of University-School-Community Library Coordination in the State of Rhode Island. Providence, Brown University Press, 1963. 213p.

BACKGROUND: Brown University undertook this 18-month study "as a result of the University's concern for the proper development of libraries in the educational process." The Council on Library Resources provided $24,000 to study means of more effectively coordinating state, university, community, and school library service. Information was derived from visits to 120 libraries including school (public, private, and parochial), community, college, university, and state libraries. In addition, interviews were held with librarians, library trustees, state and local officials, and community leaders.

SYMMARY: An effort is made to acquaint the reader with New England library history and tradition. As a result of the strong tradition of private support, Rhode Island's community libraries receive only token support from local governmental units. Community library service has changed little since the mid-19th century. School libraries have a long tradition, dating from 1840, but many collections are badly out of date. No state agency in Rhode Island is charged with the responsibility of gathering, analyzing, and making available library statistics.

It is concluded that "a new long-range program of improved community library service in Rhode Island must be the result of several important, interrelated factors: (1) cooperative effort among the libraries, (2) state financial assistance, and (3) direction from the State Library." It is felt that "the lack of a State Library with competent personnel to provide guidance and direction in the development of library services constitutes a major obstacle to the improvement of library service."

A comprehensive plan for statewide library service is outlined. Systems are advocated, regional resource centers and central libraries are projected, and special responsibilities are assigned to Brown University, the University of Rhode Island, and Rhode Island College. It is recommended that the State Department of Education appoint a school library supervisor immediately, and that library councils be formed to bring about a coordination of community and public school library services to children and young people. A cooperative program is also recommended for college and university libraries, and a graduate school of library science is envisioned at the University of Rhode Island.

The appendices include a resolution establishing a legislative commission on libraries and statements selected from recognized library standards.

106. Rhode Island. Legislative Commission on Libraries. Report to the General Assembly. Providence, The Commission, 1964. 77p.

BACKGROUND: At the request of the Rhode Island Library Association, a commission was appointed "for the purpose of studying existing laws pertaining to libraries in Rhode Island, reviewing the report of the Rhode Island Library Project on coordination in university, school, and community libraries and the American Library Association report on structure and functions of state library agencies and recommending legislation pertaining to libraries in the state of Rhode Island."

SUMMARY: The history of libraries and library legislation in Rhode Island is reviewed briefly. Twenty-four specific recommendations are made, twelve of which are directly related to reorganizing the State Library. It is recommended that a separate Department of Library Service be created with a Board of Library Commissioners. A new Library Extension Division is charged with administering a comprehensive state-aid program, maintaining a supplementary book collection, and giving consultation service to local libraries. Legislation is proposed to allow for the construction and renovation of library buildings, to remove the ceiling restrictions on the maintenance and support of local libraries, and to allow two or more municipalities to join together to provide library service.

A statewide library system of regional centers is recommended. Regional centers and local public libraries are to receive state aid on the per capita basis (25 to 50 cents). Providence Public Library is to be designated as the "Principal Public Library" of the state and is to be paid $100,000 per year for giving supplemental service on a statewide basis. State aid is recommended, also, to compensate a system of special resource centers.

The Department of Education is urged to fill the authorized position of school library consultant as promptly as possible and to recognize the ALA standards for school libraries as an ultimate goal.

Legislation implementing the above-mentioned recommendations is appended to the report.

SOUTH CAROLINA

107. Moore, John Hammond. Research Materials in South Carolina: a Guide. Columbia, University of South Carolina Press, 1967. 346p.

BACKGROUND: This is another step in the South Carolina State Library Board's program to improve reference service and to realize a coordinated network of library service throughout the state. Grants from Winthrop College and the State Library Board defrayed the travel expenses of the author. In addition, the State Library Board and the South Carolina Library Association gave major aid in publishing this survey. Information was gathered by the author from 1963 to 1965.

SUMMARY: This is the first institution-by-institution description of the holdings of South Carolina's libraries, magazines, newspapers, historical societies, and museums. The material is divided into two parts. "Part One contains entries for both public and private libraries throughout South Carolina, information concerning files in newspaper and magazine offices, and data on the holdings of numerous historical societies, historical commissions, and museums. These entries are arranged alphabetically under the names of the towns where the various institutions are located." "Part Two is a list of periodical files, serials, and continuations begun prior to 1941. . . . Titles are listed alphabetically." An index to both parts is provided.

SOUTH DAKOTA

108. MacKay, Mercedes. Rough Draft of a Tentative Plan for Library Development in South Dakota. Pierre, South Dakota Free Library Commission, n.d. 16p.

SUMMARY: Fifty-seven percent of the people of South Dakota are without library service, and many others have inadequate service. This plan attempts to equalize library opportunity on a statewide basis. The state is divided into eight regions, each of which is to contain a regional library service center with a regional library development board. County library development boards are to be created within each region. The regional center is to provide state-owned catalogs, arrange interlibrary loans, and advise local librarians. Eventually centralized processing may be provided on the contract basis. The services of the regional centers are to be available to schools and school libraries, also.

109. "Plan for Statewide Inter-library Loan Program," South Dakota Library Bulletin, LI (Special edition, 1965), 90-91.

SUMMARY: "The State Library Commission of South Dakota desires to develop a statewide cooperative reference program with the public libraries of South Dakota through Regional Reference Centers with the South Dakota State Library acting as the head of the Statewide Reference Service. All requests for inter-library loan service and location of research materials will be channeled through the State Library. Material not available at South Dakota State Library will be requested through inter-library loans from the Bibliographical Center, Denver, Colorado."

TENNESSEE

110. Tennessee. Legislative Council Committee. Final Report, Public Library Service Study, 1960. Nashville, The Committee, 1960. 61p. (plus appendices).

BACKGROUND: This report, which was authorized by the 1959 legislature, is a comprehensive study of the public library program and library laws of Tennessee. An attempt is made to answer three questions: (1) Is the present public library program a sound one for the development and expansion of public library service in rural areas? (2) What should be the relationship of the library program in the metropolitan counties to the total state programs? and (3) What should be the relationship of state support to local support, particularly in rural areas? A comprehensive questionnaire was sent to all of the 121 public libraries in the state, 111 of which responded.

SUMMARY: Considerable attention is given to the growth of libraries in Tennessee, the history of the State Library and Archives, the history of the regional library program, and the development of library legislation. Statistical data are provided for personnel and resources, including films. Reference service is considered with an eye for making the specialized resources of Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville, and Memphis available to the entire state. Although a union catalog is recommended by Hannis Smith, consultant for the report, the cost of it is deemed too high in view of possible benefits.

Appendices include reports by the Tennessee State Library and Archives Commission, the Tennessee Library Association's Subcommittee for the Public Library Service Study, and Hannis Smith, consultant for the study. Also included is "Recommended Revision of Tennessee Library Laws."

111. Tennessee Library Association. Subcommittee for the Public Library Services Study. A Public Library Program for Tennessee. n.p., 1960.

SUMMARY: This plan attempts to bring a sound minimum level of book and library service to every person in the state, through a system of local, regional, and city-district libraries. An additional $500,000 per year in state funds is required to finance the program. A suggested six-year timetable for implementing the program is included.

Specifically, it is recomended (1) that the State Library and Archives Commission be required by law to establish and enforce minimum requirements for counties to participate in the state's regional library program; (2) that professional children's services, information and in-service training services, and adult services be added to the regional centers; (3) that steps be taken to implement centralized book processing within regions; (4) that four metropolitan libraries (Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, and Nashville) serve as centers for unified library service within their metropolitan areas and give district-wide reference service; (5) that additional personnel and services be provided the Public Library Division of the state Library and Archives; and (6) that film service be extended to the regional library program.

TEXAS

112. Texas Library Association. Library Development Committee. "Skeletal Plan for State-Wide Library Development and Program of Work Recommended for 1963/64," Texas Libraries, XXV (Summer, 1963), 53-69.

SUMMARY: This plan is based on the underlying idea of cooperation among all types of libraries and coordination of services to each segment of the public. A program of library service is outlined on three levels: (1) local libraries are encouraged to cooperate as fully as is advantageous, (2) natural library districts are to be identified and a district library center designated for each, and (3) a strong technical and research library is to be developed in each major population region of the state. A strengthened and expanded state library is given responsibility for administering state aid for establishing and maintaining district library centers, for assisting local libraries in communities unable to support library service from local funds, and for encouraging the formation of larger units of library service.

It is recommended that standards be established relative to the situation in Texas, with the goal of achieving these standards within ten years. A program for immediate action is outlined at the end of the article.

113. Management Services Associates, Inc. A Survey of Texas Public Libraries, 1965. Austin, Management Services Associates, Inc., 1966. 177p.

BACKGROUND: The Texas State Library gathered the data for this study in the early months of 1965. Armed with the data supplied by the State Library, Management Services Associates (1) analyzed and presented this data for each public library in the state; (2) classified each public library by population served and analyzed these groups, utilizing published standards and group averages as a basis for analysis; (3) summarized county participation in public library services with particular emphasis on county resources as related to county tax support; and (4) summarized library statistics by geographical region with each of the ten major resource center libraries as the hub of these regions.

SUMMARY: A Gargantuan body of data was organized and presented in graphic form. It is noted that the trend toward improved library service is encouraging. It is hoped that many of the present problems will be alleviated by interlibrary and inter-governmental cooperation and by technological advances in areas of information indexing, storage, communication, and retrieval.

A number of patterns emerge from the statistical data: (1) that only a few major metropolitan areas have holdings adequate to serve their immediate areas; (2) that Texas has wide differences in population density, cultural and ethnic backgrounds, etc., creating widely varying library needs in local communities; and (3) that the quality gap between smaller and larger libraries will continue to grow because of the inadequate support of the smaller libraries. From these patterns it is concluded that "unless the smaller libraries are strengthened to meet local needs in the systematization process, the drain on the resources of the major resource center libraries in the metropolitan areas may degrade service in the metropolitan areas."

Library service, it is felt, can be defined and evaluated only by in-depth studies on a regional basis. Along this line, four recommendations are made for future surveys: (1) that a shorter and less comprehensive annual report form be designed, (2) that a second report form be submitted on a semi-annual basis or at regular intervals to allow in-depth analysis, (3) that both questionnaires be constructed so as to facilitate direct pick-up by data processing equipment, and (4) that Library Statistics: A Handbook of Concepts, Definitions, and Terminology be used as a guide to what should be collected.

UTAH

114. Geddes, Joseph A., and Carmen D. Frederickson. Libraries as Social Institutions. Utah State Agricultural College, Agricultural Experiment Station, 1956. 53p. (Utah. State Agricultural College. Experiment Station. Bulletin 393).

BACKGROUND: This is a factual appraisal of the library situation in Utah planned and implemented by two sociologists. The specific purposes of the study were (1) to amass factual information about the library situation, (2) to ascertain attitudes toward library improvement, (3) to delineate areas suitable for building library systems, (4) to define what has to be done to obtain superior library service, and (5) to devise a short scale to rate Utah libraries. Information was gained by an extensive literature search, questionnaires returned by public libraries in the state, library annual reports, and interviews with librarians.

SUMMARY: Utah has no statewide library program. A laissez-faire philosophy prevents state and local governmental cooperation and the formation of strong library systems. Over half of the people outside of Utah's two most populous counties have no library service, and three counties have no library service whatsoever.

It is recommended that a state library be created to serve as the hub of a statewide system, that legislation be passed allowing the establishment of multi-county library systems, and that some form of state equalization aid be provided. The state is divided into nine regions based on geography, population density, assessed valuation, road mileage, population trends, and retail trade.

A short rating scale for Utah libraries is appended to the study.

115. American Association of University Women. Utah State Division. Library Service in Utah, a Graphic View. Provo, The Association, 1959. 37p.

BACKGROUND: This survey of public and school libraries was the 1958-59 project of the Utah State Division of the American Association of University Women. Questionnaires were sent to 52 public libraries, 43 of which were returned; to 373 elementary school libraries, 305 of which were returned; and to 147 secondary school libraries, 107 of which were returned.

SUMMARY: The results of each of the questionnaires are presented graphically followed by brief recommendations. The following information is given for each of the three categories: greatest problem, hours of service, number of users, frequency with which users come to the library, education of the librarians, size of the book collection, non-book materials, magazine holdings, completeness of cataloging, use of book selection tools, budget, and greatest strengths. Recommendations are made on the basis of weaknesses revealed in the survey.

VERMONT

116. Verschoor, Irving A. Library Service for Vermont. Albany, 1966. 85p.

BACKGROUND: This study, which was made for the Free Public Library Service Board, is premised on the assumption that there are certain elements common to all library services. Accepted standards were used where possible, but it is recognized that Vermont has its own unique philosophy and pattern of library development.

SUMMARY: Because the present regional offices have no control over local libraries, "the concept of the larger unit of library service cannot be said to exist in Vermont." Consequently local libraries are encouraged to form systems, and a program of state aid is outlined. Yet, it is cautioned that "the most important recommendation that can be made to the libraries of Vermont is that they stop looking to the state as their only source of help and start looking at each other as potential helpmates."

A statewide reference and research network is proposed, complete with a list of suggested regional resource centers and sub-centers. It is recommended that an information center be established within the Vermont State Library and that a reference coordinator, supplied with photocopy facilities, be maintained at the University of Vermont.

A complete reorganization of the state library structure is proposed. Authority is to be centralized in a Commissioner of Libraries, appointed by a State Board of Libraries. The Commissioner, a trained librarian, is to be responsible for public information, state and federal aid, personnel and training, and planning and development. In addition, the Chief of the proposed Bureau of Libraries and the State Librarian would report directly to him. The Bureau of Libraries would handle centralized processing, interlibrary loans, consulting, delivery service, the regional offices, and centralized storage. The State Library would handle legislative reference, act as a bibliographic center and reference coordinator, and serve as a college-university library liaison.

117. Arthur D. Little, Inc. A Plan for Library Cooperation in Vermont. [Cambridge], Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1967. 78p.

BACKGROUND: This survey was requested by the Vermont Free Public Library Service and financed under Title III (Interlibrary Cooperation) and Title IV-B (Library Service to the Physically Handicapped) of the Library Services and Construction Act of 1966. The first part evaluates the library resources available in Vermont's more than 300 libraries and suggests ways to achieve more effective coordination of, and access to, these book collections. A second part evaluates current methods of providing library service to the handicapped. Cooperation on a regional level is discussed in a third section. Data for the first part were gathered from interviews at a sample of 47 libraries representing a cross section of the 303 public, academic, and special libraries in the state. The material for library service to the handicapped was obtained also from interviews.

SUMMARY: Most of Vermont's libraries are so small that the state must rely on a few strong libraries in order to give even routine service. A simplified interlibrary loan procedure is recommended, supported by an automated union catalog, an automated union list of serials, and a telephone and teletype communication system. Bookmobile service is to be restructured, and centralized book processing is to be provided eventually. This program will cost an additional $240,000 for the first year and $200,000 for each subsequent year.

For the immediate future, it is recommended that Vermont contract with the New York State Library for library service to the physically handicapped on a per capita basis. As soon as the demand is sufficient, a Vermont State Library for the Handicapped is to be established. The cost for the interim period will be about $35,000 per year. The regional library will cost about $40,000 per year.

It is recommended that Vermont consider joining the other states in the area in a program of regional library cooperation. This might take the form of a New England Regional Library Center.

118. Persempere, Dominic A. Survey of Library Conditions in the Institutions of the State of Vermont. n.p., 1967. 26p.

BACKGROUND: Compiled at the request of the Free Public Library Service, this study is an examination of the population and professional libraries in Vermont's five state-supported institutions. It is intended to aid the FPLS in its future planning, and as such, it represents one phase of a general plan to coordinate and develop libraries throughout the state. An Association of Hospital and Institutional Libraries questionnaire was used, and information was personally gathered and recorded by the author. In addition, appropriate ALA standards and bibliographies were consulted.

SUMMARY: Following a description of the institutions and the library services provided by each, institutional population libraries and institutional libraries as a whole are evaluated.

General recommendations are made and recommendations for each institution are included. The report discloses that library service has been badly neglected in state institutions. There are no professional institutional librarians in the state, and services and resources are minimal. It is recommended that the FPLS act as a coordinating agency for Vermont's institutional libraries, and that interlibrary loan be extended to institutions.

VIRGINIA

119. Virginia. Advisory Legislative Council. Local Public Library Service. Richmond, The Council, 1959. 10p.

BACKGROUND: House Joint Resolution No. 89 directed the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council to study matters pertaining to public library services. This is the report of that study made to the Governor and General Assembly.

SUMMARY: The difficulties which have developed in Virginia public library service are attributed to two major factors: (1) the steadily increasing demand for public library service, and (2) the growing shortage of certified public librarians. Since state law requires that libraries receiving state aid must employ certified librarians, Virginia is faced with either abandoning rural libraries or decreasing the standards for certification.

In order to facilitate the formation of regional library systems, it is recommended that the present $15,000 maximum state aid for regional libraries be increased to $20,000, when such libraries serve more than three political subdivisions. Further, it is recommended that libraries without professionally trained personnel be permitted to contract with the State Library Board for supervisory services, thereby becoming eligible for state aid on a reduced basis. Supervision of these libraries would be carried out by four regional supervisors.

Legislation implementing the recommendations is appended to the report.

WASHINGTON

120. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Library Development Project Reports. Edited by Morton Kroll. Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1960-61. 4 vols. Contents. Vol. 1, The Public Libraries of the Pacific Northwest.

Vol. 2, Elementary and Secondary School Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 3, College, University, and Special Libraries of the Pacific Northwest. Vol. 4, Libraries and Librarians of the Pacific Northwest.

BACKGROUND: The Library Development Project was a two-year inquiry sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Library Association, administered through the University of Washington, and financed by the Ford Foundation on the basis of an original grant of $60,000 and a supplemental grant of $16,000. The project was begun in July of 1956 and was concluded in September of 1958. Most of the studies are concerned with "the role of the library in whatever community it serves, the ways in which the library is supported and controlled, and the people who run it." These studies encompass all types of libraries within British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington. Once the general problem had been defined, each researcher was permitted carte blanche with regard to methodology.

SUMMARY: Vol. 1: A collection of articles germane to public libraries in the region is presented. Robert Campbell, an economist, writes on financing; Morton Kroll, a political scientist, on the boards of trustees; Henry F. Drennan on the state agency; Ruth Ittner on services in metropolitan areas; Suzanne F. Chaney on grants-in-aid; and Mary P. Pamment on adult education.

Viewing the region as a whole, "the picture of the majority of public libraries reveals that service falls short of the mark." There is an absence of effective statewide policies and programs. Affiliation with the "Goliath of public education" has not benefited the public library. Planning has been handicapped by an urban-rural dichotomy and the lack of a strong intellectual tradition, particularly in the rural areas. In view of the increased competition for the local tax dollar, "it would probably help the cause of the public library if it were brought into closer working relationship with the larger unit of government." It is recommended that the state library agency play a more active role in library development. Specific proposals include a state grant-in-aid system, direct state service to outlying districts, and state division along geographic-administrative lines. The stimulation of public library development on a regional basis is also considered useful, e.g., the Pacific Northwest Library Association and the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center.

Vol. 2: Richard L. Darling examines the role of the school library in the schools and school library standards. He concludes that school library service is not sufficient for the educational functions it performs, and he finds school library standards inadequate for the region as a whole. A section entitled "The School Administrator's Concept of the Role of School Libraries" reveals that there is little agreement among superintendents regarding library policy. The superintendent's outlook seems to be conditioned by age, education, and size of district. In other words, older superintendents with considerable formal education and serving large districts tend to be more sympathetic to the school library program. Another study by Marion Peterson examines the "extent and type of supervision given school library programs at the state and local levels." Henry T. Drennan and Louise T. Wenberg investigate school-public library relations.

Vol. 3: This volume is divided into two parts, the first dealing with college and university libraries and the second dealing with special libraries. Many of these studies resulted from team research; therefore, the number of contributors is large. Part I contains studies on "Policy Making and Control in College and University Libraries," "The Research Function of College and University Libraries in the Pacific Northwest," and "The Academic Library and the Community: a Study of Relationships Between Public Academic Libraries in the Pacific Northwest." Part II is divided into three sections dealing with law libraries, medical libraries, and federal libraries, respectively. The last section includes the Canadian national government's libraries in British Columbia.

Vol. 4: This last volume "attempts a synthesis of a wide range of the project's work and considers the pragmatic implications of the numerous findings and recommendations contained in this and preceding volumes." Dorothy Johansen, a historian, discusses libraries and the intellectual environment; Kaspar D. Naegele, a sociologist, treats the librarian; and Sara H. Wheeler, the children's librarian. Education for librarianship is described by Leon Carnovsky. A summary of Raynard Swank's study of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center is included.

121. McClaskey, Harris C. A Study Recommending Establishment of a Cooperative Library Program Between the Washington State Department of Institutions and the Washington State Library. Olympia, Washington State Library, 1964. 140p.

BACKGROUND: The Washington State Library assigned one of its consultant staff to develop an institutional library service program during the 1963-65 biennium. The first phase of this program entailed visiting all institutions to ascertain resources and to assess needs. "The present study explores the problems of establishing service to staff and residents in the light of currently accepted standards of service for correctional institutions, hospitals, public and school libraries. It recommends standard service to both groups within the framework of total institutional needs.

SUMMARY: The first part of this study is an institution-by-institution evaluation describing library services to both staff and residents. The second part discusses the organization of a library program for the Department of Institutions. The third part lists recommendations and gives budgetary estimates.

Two types of recommendations are made: general recommendations applicable to all institutions and specific recommendations for a particular institution. The major general recommendations are summarized as follows: (1) a professional librarian should be appointed Director of Library Service as soon as possible; (2) supplementary initial personnel should be retained as soon as possible; (3) all institutions should cooperate with the State Library in providing library resources to meet the immediate administrative and technical needs of the staff; (4) public library service should be extended to institutions wherever possible; (5) appropriate library standards should be used to measure services; (6) staff library service must be an integral part of each program and the library staff should be included in staff meetings; (7) an orientation program should be started for new staff members and training in the use of interlibrary loan should be given regularly; (8) library materials should be centralized in each institution to allow maximum use and control; and (9) a control program should be established for all serials received by the Department of Institutions and the State Library.

Detailed cost estimates are given, comparing the cost of establishing a program without the assistance of other agencies and the cost of establishing a cooperative program with other agencies. Cooperative library service can be established for $227,587, and maintained at the biennial cost of $563,996. The cooperative approach realizes an initial savings of $1,002,177 and a biennial savings of $361,688.

122. Becker, Joseph, and Robert M. Hayes. A Proposed Library Network for Washington State: a Working Paper for the Washington State Library. n.p., 1967. 50p.

BACKGROUND: Approved by the Title III Advisory Council, this report presents a plan for developing an integrated library network in the state of Washington. The program has a threefold purpose: "(1) to promote the increased sharing of resources by libraries, particularly of different kinds and with different area jurisdiction; (2) to use modern technology in an appropriate economic manner and by doing so, to facilitate the sharing of resources; and (3) to expand the availability of library materials to every resident in the state." This statewide program is designed for maximum articulation with evolving national information systems.

SUMMARY: A planned progression of interim systems--each technologically and economically feasible--is to culminate in a system defined for 1980. Basic to the proposed plan is the introduction of electronic channels of communication among libraries, and the creation of computer-produced book catalogs serving as union catalogs. A switching center is to refer requests not filled at the area level to larger state or national libraries.

The following chronological steps are included in the program: establishing a state library processing center with emphasis on producing book catalogs; establishing area reference centers; producing union catalogs for each geographical area and collecting them at a switching center, possibly the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center; establishing a primary center for each technical specialty; using statewide SCAN telephone for interlibrary communication; using nationally produced machine-readable data at the state library processing center; acquiring machine-readable data at group centers for batch internal processing; providing on-line computer service to clerical processing in group centers; and providing on-line computer retrieval service to users of specialty centers.

WEST VIRGINIA

123. Henderson, James W. Centralized Processing of Library Materials in West Virginia and Other Matters. n.p., n.d., 24p.

SUMMARY: The situation in West Virginia is unique because the processing for all libraries under the direction of the West Virginia Library Commission has always been centralized. Further, "processing is state centered and includes all phases of processing from selection to preparation." Considerable attention is given to a step-by-step description of how books are selected, ordered, and processed for the district libraries by the Library Commission. A unit cost of $1.07 is estimated from the statistics for the 1957-58 fiscal year.

It is recommended (1) that alternatives to buying L.C. cards be studied; (2) that a professional cataloger be hired; (3) that the feasibility of using IBM as a method of duplication be examined; (4) that the responsibilities of the headquarters librarian be re-examined to make certain that program effectiveness is being achieved; and (5) that the Commission should reconsider its role in relation to the entire field of library service in West Virginia. It is also suggested that a statewide survey should be undertaken to serve as the basis for a comprehensive library development program.

124. West Virginia. Library Commission. Regional Library Development in West Virginia, 1950-1960, and a Projected Plan for Further Development, 1961-1966. Charleston, The Commission, 1960. 10p.

BACKGROUND: The West Virginia Library Commission felt that "a projected program for rural library development for the next five years, 1962-66, is necessary in order to build on the foundation laid during the five year period, 1957-61, when the Library Services Act was in effect.

SUMMARY: Following a 1952 survey, the West Virginia Library Commission supported the development of 14 regional libraries. The Commission has assisted in the development of larger units of library service in three ways: (1) by conducting local surveys, (2) by purchasing five bookmobiles for use in regional library demonstration programs, and (3) by purchasing and processing 100,000 volumes for the regional library programs.

Regarding future development, maps are used to illustrate a projected plan in which the state would assist in preparing for and establishing regional libraries on a systematic basis. This entails assisting in personnel support and purchasing $5,000 worth of library materials for each regional library which has been in existence for more than a year.

125. Blasingame, Ralph. Library Service in West Virginia; Present and Proposed. Charleston, West Virginia Library Commission, 1965. 165p.

BACKGROUND: This study was initiated by the West Virginia Library Commission and financed by LSCA funds. The purpose was "to look at all of West Virginia, all of its areas, all of its libraries, and narrow the resulting information down to produce a meaningful state plan for library development." All types of libraries were within the scope of the study. A total of 481 questionnaires were sent to public, school, special, and state government libraries, 82 percent of which were returned. Numerous field visits were made, and U.S.O.E. reporting forms were examined.

SUMMARY: Existing resources and services are described for all types of libraries. It is found that West Virginia libraries are poorly supported. Six counties have no library service; half of all public libraries have fewer than 10,000 volumes; and only five of the 14 proposed regional systems are operating. More than half of the public libraries offer some type of service to the schools, and special libraries borrow more than they lend.

It is recommended that the West Virginia Library Commission be expanded and strengthened so that it can play a leadership role in promoting library development. Specifically, the Commission is charged with creating an atmosphere favorable for library development; advising and assisting public libraries, institutions, and state government agencies; developing statewide reference resources and a communication network to facilitate the rapid flow of information; and providing an increased level of service to areas where public library service does not exist. The state is given a major responsibility for financing library service. Establishment grants, per capita grants, and reimbursement grants are advocated with emphasis on those areas where the median income is below $5,000. Regarding personnel, a program of certification, active recruitment, and in-service training is recommended.

The plan is to be implemented gradually over a five-year period. When the program is in full operation it will cost between $1,600,000 and $2,000,000 per year. A reasonable first-year cost will be between $300,000 and $400,000.

WISCONSIN

126. Smith, Hannis S., ed. "Use or Lose; a Plan for Library Development in Wisconsin," Wisconsin Library Bulletin, LII (May-June, 1956), 101-8.

BACKGROUND: Anticipating the passage of the Library Services Act, this plan was drawn up by the consultant staff of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission to establish or improve library service for the half of Wisconsin's population which is rural within the definition of the LSA.

SUMMARY: The organization of systems of libraries is seen as the solution to the problem of providing library service to small communities and rural areas. Federal funds are considered as a means of getting systems underway, but it is hoped that libraries will be self-sufficient within five years.

The following possible uses of federal funds are listed: (1) to establish county or regional libraries, (2) to provide demonstration development grants to existing county libraries, (3) to contract services for rural areas from urban libraries, (4) to encourage the development of coordinated systems of libraries, and (5) to establish area centers of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Procedures for applying for grants are outlined and priorities are established.

127. Baumann, Ruth. Facing the '60's, the Public Library in Wisconsin. Madison, Research and Advisory Service, Bureau of Government, University Extension Division, University of Wisconsin, 1961. 2 vols. (Wisconsin. University. Bureau of Government. Report NS 9).

BACKGROUND: This study of the status of public library development was financed by Library Services Act funds through the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Findings and conclusions were intended to provide the Wisconsin Free Library Commission with guidelines for a library development program. Data were obtained from the 1958 annual reports and from a questionnaire sent to all public libraries in the state.

SUMMARY: Public libraries are viewed as "educational and cultural municipal institutions," and the Free Library Commission is seen as "performing the keystone role of providing leadership to local public libraries." It is concluded (1) that there is a growing need for public library service in Wisconsin; (2) that there is a need for improved book collections and facilities; (3) that there is a need for more money to finance library service; (4) that there is a need for a fresh look at library organization; (5) that there is a need for a reappraisal of public library goals and standards in light of the Wisconsin situation; and (6) that there is need for continuous research.

Considerable attention is given to the legal status and support of libraries. Although continued cooperation is advocated, it is suggested that the concept of library systems be re-examined and that different forms of organization be tried at the local level. Continued dependence on state and federal funds is considered unhealthy unless continued support can be guaranteed. It is felt that municipal and county libraries have not tapped all sources of revenue open to them.

28. Wisconsin. Free Library Commission. A Design for Public Library Development in Wisconsin; Standards for Measuring Progress. Madison, The Commission, 1963. 53p.

BACKGROUND: Prepared by over 100 librarians between November, 1961, and October, 1962, this is an attempt to adapt the 1956 ALA standards to the public library situation in Wisconsin. The findings of Ruth Baumann's Facing the '60's, 1961, are taken into consideration.

SUMMARY: Adopted by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, the Wisconsin Library Association, and the Wisconsin Library Trustees Association, this document is at once a plan--a design for development five or ten years hence--and a set of standards for evaluating library development. The long-range goal is that "all the libraries in a natural area should be related, every library should be in a library system, and these separate systems should form a complete statewide network of library service, backed up with resources at the state and national level."

It is suggested that the state be divided into seven major regions, each containing one or more resource centers. Standards are established for Type I libraries (resource centers), Type II libraries (intermediate service outlets), and Type III libraries (small service outlets).

29. Garrison, Guy. A Statewide Reference Network for Wisconsin Libraries. Urbana, Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1964. 111p.

BACKGROUND: This study was undertaken at the request of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and financed by Library Services Act funds. Its purposes were "(1) to suggest how to meet the information, reference, and research needs of the people of Wisconsin through a statewide reference system, (2) to determine the needs and demands for such service, (3) to find out what reference services and resources presently exist, (4) to determine what organizational, administrative, and financial policies govern the use of these resources, and (5) to suggest ways in which such resources may be extended to all citizens." Data were obtained from published and unpublished sources, from questionnaires and checklists received from 127 of the 136 Wisconsin libraries serving over 2,000 population, and from 86 visits and interviews with librarians and other officials. In conjunction with this study, a Directory of Library Resources in Wisconsin was compiled and published separately.

SUMMARY: The need for reference service is considered in light of users and statewide characteristics in general. Existing reference service in public, academic, and special libraries is examined in detail. The regional reference demonstration system for the Wausau area is described. Seven reference regions are delineated and the resources of each are described. It is felt that the exact boundaries and the designation of a center library should be determined by the libraries involved.

It is concluded that state aid is justified. The Wisconsin Free Library Commission is to assume a leadership role in planning, supplementing, and coordinating regional reference service on a statewide basis. This includes establishing a contractual relationship with large resource libraries such as the University of Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Public Library. The entire statewide network is to be connected by toll-free telephone.

It is recommended that the establishment of regional systems be financed by the state with a goal of self-sufficiency; that center libraries provide services on the contract basis; and that reference systems should not attempt to justify their existence on information service alone but should loan books, provide a referral system for unfilled requests, and engage in field work.

130. Long, Marie Ann, comp. Directory of Library Resources in Wisconsin. Urbana, Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois, 1963; Wisconsin Library Association, 1964. Unpaged.

*BACKGROUND: Compiled as part of a statewide survey of refer*ence services and resources in Wisconsin, this directory was financed through the Wisconsin Free Library Commission with Library Services Act funds. Data were obtained from a questionnaire sent to all college, university, and special libraries listed in the American Library Directory, 1962,and to all public libraries serving over 2,000 population. Only those libraries having special resources of interest to other libraries and to readers are included.

SUMMARY: The directory contains 155 numbered entries arranged alphabetically under the name of the city, the name of the parent institution, and the name of the library. A subject index is provided. Each entry includes the library's address, telephone and hours open; the name of the librarian; the policy governing the use of the library; the special services available, such as photocopy and microfilm equipment; and a description of the resources.

131. Wisconsin. Department of Resource Development and Wisconsin Library Commission. Public Library Facilities. Wisconsin Department of Resource Development and the Wisconsin Library Commission, 1965. 92p. (Wisconsin Development Series).

BACKGROUND: This study was financed in part through an urban planning grant made under provisions of the Housing Act of 1954. Data were obtained from a questionnaire sent to 319 libraries in the state. Responses were received from 256 libraries.

SUMMARY: Although Wisconsin libraries have made progress in recent years, 11 percent of the state's population does not have legal access to a public library, and 80 percent of the public libraries were found to lack the space necessary to provide a desirable level of service.

An integrated regional library system is advocated. To this end, the plan designates 19 Type I libraries (having 100,000 volumes and adding 4,000 volumes per year), 65 Type II libraries, and 199 Type III libraries. Nine regions are projected, focusing on nine Type I libraries which are designated area resource centers. These centers are to serve as inter-regional links tied by a rapid communication system. An estimated $30,762,900 ($2,100,000 per year) will be required for new construction by 1980, and annual library operating expenditures will need to be doubled.

The Wisconsin Library Commission (now the Division of Library Services, Department of Public Instruction) is to play a central role in library development by (1) assisting the development of effective relationships among local libraries, (2) functioning as a central library resource, (3) providing professional library counsel to local communities on library matters, and (4) initiating legislation to achieve the stated standards and objectives of the library development plan.

WYOMING

132. Kee, S. Janice. Equality in Library Service--Wyoming's Goal; a Report of a Survey, with Guidelines for Establishing a State-Wide Library System. Cheyenne, Wyoming Library Association and the Wyoming State Library, 1966. 125p.

BACKGROUND: The Wyoming State Library and the Wyoming Library Association cooperated in sponsoring this study which was financed by LSCA funds. The sponsors wanted guidelines for improving library service to all the people of the state and assurances that the most effective use would be made of public funds. Questionnaires were sent to county libraries and county library board members, school libraries, junior college libraries, and the University of Wyoming. In addition, the consultant visited 42 libraries of all types.

SUMMARY: The theme of this plan is "equality through cooperative effort." Three major guidelines are proposed for planning and action: (1) Wyoming should have one statewide system of library service to include all libraries; (2) the Wyoming State Library should be strengthened to assume major responsibility with the University of Wyoming at the head of the system; and (3) widespread citizen participation in developing the system should be provided through regional planning groups. To elaborate, one statewide system is recommended with the State Library as the "central body" of a federation, serving as a backstop for public libraries and schools, and the University of Wyoming handling more advanced referrals. Six regions are delineated.

The present system of financing library service is found to be inadequate. A recodification of library legislation is recommended so as to allow for the administration and financing of the proposed system. A program of state aid is recommended, also, to assure a minimum level of service on a statewide basis, with $4.00 per capita as the minimum level of support. Steps are to be taken to establish the representative statewide council required for implementation of Title III, LSCA. This group is to concern itself with the central processing center and its role in the system, and with the state's use of the Bibliographic Research Center of Denver.

APPENDIX

STATEWIDE SURVEYS AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS PUBLISHED IN 1968 OR EXPECTED TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1968

ARIZONA

Stevenson, Grace T. Arizona Library Survey; a Comprehensive Study of Library Services in Arizona with a Projection for Future Services. [Tempe], The Bureau of Educational Research and Services, College of Education, Arizona State University, 1968. 272p.

HAWAII

Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc., is conducting a comprehensive library planning study for the Hawaii State Library. This study will serve as a blueprint for the development of Hawaiian public and school libraries during the next ten years. Publication is scheduled for 1968.

INDIANA

Dr. Peter Hiatt, Graduate Library School, Indiana University and consultant, Indiana State Library, is directing a statewide evaluation of the library needs of Indiana citizens. This study is being funded with LSCA Title I money and is to provide a basis for statewide planning.

IOWA

Nelson Associates, Inc., has completed a study of technical processing in Iowa. This survey is not available for public distribution.

A study of statewide reference services and resources is being conducted by the Library School, University of Iowa, and is due in the summer of 1968.

KANSAS

A survey utilizing LSCA Title III funds has been undertaken by the Center for Urban Studies, Wichita State University. The Center has been asked to identify library resource centers in Kansas, recommend means of access to these resources for all types of libraries, and form guidelines for the future development of these resources cooperatively. The survey is scheduled for completion in 1968 and will be distributed by the Kansas State Library.

KENTUCKY

Martin, Laura K. *Regional Public Library Development in Kentucky, 1957-1965*.

This study has been completed and is scheduled to be published by the State Department of Libraries in 1968.

LOUISIANA

Humphry, John A., and James Humphry III. *Library Service in Louisiana; Keeping Pace with Progress in the State*. New York, 1968. 116p.

NEW JERSEY

Eisner, Joseph. *Suggested Recommendations for Inter-Library Cooperation in the State of New Jersey*.

This study was completed in February, 1968, for the School and Public Library Services Bureau, Division of the State Library, New Jersey State Department of Education, and is in the process of being published.

NEW YORK

Nelson Associates, Inc. *An Evaluation of the New York State Library's NYSILL Pilot Program*. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1968. 150p.

Nelson Associates, Inc. *The New York State Library's Pilot Program in the Facsimile Transmission of Library Materials; a Summary Report*. New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1968. 85p.

OHIO

Yadwiga Kuncaitis, Case Western Reserve University, is conducting a comparative study of the Cleveland and Columbus Union Catalogs to provide information for the Title III Advisory Council. A detailed analysis of the holdings, operation and administration, and the present use of both catalogs is planned. In addition, all Ohio libraries will be surveyed to ascertain patterns of usage. The study is expected to be published in 1968.

McCrossan, John, Raynard Swank, and Darleene Yacuzzo. *Library Service for the Handicapped in Ohio*. [Kent], Center for Library Studies, School of Library Science, Kent State University, 1968. 29p. (plus appendices).

Blasingame, Ralph. Survey of Ohio Libraries and State Library Services; a Report to the State Library Board. Columbus, The State Library of Ohio, 1968. 187p. Appendix, 1968. 102p.

WASHINGTON

Wenberg, Louise. Title IV, Library Services and Construction Act, P.L. 89-511: Part A Service to State Institutions and Part B Library Service to the Blind and Physically Handicapped; Survey Report and Recommendations. n.p. 1968.

Dorothy Bevis is conducting an inventory of the library services and resources of public, school, and academic libraries of Washington. The study was undertaken at the request of the Washington Library Association's Statewide Programs of Service Planning Committee to assist in updating the state's basic library development plan. It is expected to be published in 1968.